The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,635—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1896.

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DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M. 1896.
B.V.L. GANGES	4286	T. F. Creery	14th March
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st ,,
† SUTLEJ	4204	A. Symons	28th ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th ,,
B.M.L. AUSTRALIA	6901	I. Reeves	18th ,,
B.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	25th ,,
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.
† SUTLEJ	4202	A. Symons	9th ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne	16th ,,
			FRIDAY. 5 P.M.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	22nd May.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	29th ,,

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the Mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B. M. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.

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IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

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MARIA TERESA	V. Gherzmann	3,042	350	7th April '96
ELEKTRA	F. Kossovich	3,185	350	7th May '96
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th June '96

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ERNEST SIMONS	5639	C. Delacroix	18th April ,,
YARRA	4255	C. de Maubeuge	16th May ,,
SYDNEY	4232	C. Aubert	13th June ,,
CALEDONIEN	4232	C. L. Blanc	11th July ,,
MELBOURNE	4080	C. Bourdon	8th August ,,

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Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
NATAL	Verron	4,074	9th April, 1896.

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S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 17th March, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on or about the 19th March, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather-permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,662 tons, about the 14th March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

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TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, MARCH 14TH.

The Bombay Laughing Season in full swing.

Hilarity Precipitated Indiscriminately on the above date at 9 P.M.

By the Society Entertainers.

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.

THE DONATORS OF MIRTH AND MUSIC.

MISS MAY HABGOOD.

Miss Onslow Mackay
Miss Marie Alston
Miss Amy Dewhurst
Miss Lillie Linton
Miss Emmie Morrison
Miss Carre Lyon

MR. HARRY SHINE

MONS. PROVO.

Mr. A. Holland
Mr. C. Smith
Mr. H. Gilbert
Mr. G. Williams

AND

MR. TOMMY HUDSON.

The above Congress of Stars will create Two Hours of Incessant Music and Laughter. Overflowing with Life and Action. A Perpetual Flow of Mirth. Transforming Tears into Rainbows.

A BLIZZARD of SHRIEKS and LAUGHTER.

Fun beyond all Imagination.

Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

PRICES: Rs. 4, 3, 2 and 1. Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform half price Second and Back Seats.

THOS. P. HUDSON.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "THORNDALE" has arrived from LONDON and Discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take Delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the Sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to Survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 12th March, 1896.

REQUIRED, for the FIRST PROFESSORSHIP of the Meerut College, an English Gentleman who has graduated with honours at an English University, and is qualified to teach Philosophy, Political Economy, History, and English Literature up to the B. A. Standard of the Allahabad University. Salary Rs. 400 a month.

For further particulars apply to the PRINCIPAL, Meerut College, Meerut, before the 31st March, 1896.

PRESIDENCY SAVINGS BANK.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA have DECIDED to CLOSE the PRESIDENCY SAVINGS BANK, and to TRANSFER the BUSINESS to the POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITORS are requested TO PRESENT their PASS BOOKS at the Bank without delay to have their balances transferred. The accounts will be transferred as far as possible in the order in which the Pass Books are received.

The balances of depositors whose Pass Books are not presented for transfer before 31st March next will be transferred at the convenience of the Bank between the 31st March and 30th September following. Transactions on accounts after transfer will be allowed only at the Post Office, where the Pass Books should be presented.

Accounts will be transferred in the first instance to the General Post Office, Bombay, only.

New accounts will not be opened after this date.

The Presidency Savings Bank will be finally closed on 30th September next.

The Post Office Savings Bank allows interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary.

Bank of Bombay, Bombay, March 2, 1896.

THE MADHOWJEE DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Madhowjee Dharamsi Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Bruce Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of March, 1896, at 4-30 P.M., for the purposes following, namely:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and two Half-yearly Audited Balance-Sheets made up to 30th June and 31st December, 1895, respectively.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board,

GOCULDASS MADHOWJEE, SONS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 26th February, 1896.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at its Registered Office, Nos. 304—306, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 28th March 1896, at 1 P.M., to transact the following business:—

I.—The receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1895.

II.—To declare a Dividend.

III.—To approve the appointment made by the Board of Mr. Morarji Goculdas as a Director of the Company.

IV.—To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

V.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ,
Secretary.

Bombay, 12th March, 1896.

FLOOR CLOTH.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTH or "Farsh," is made by the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, in many Colours and Designs and of Superior Quality.

PATTERNS FREE ON APPLICATION.

THE GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

FOUNDED 1848.

FINANCIAL POSITION

31ST DECEMBER 1894.

ASSETS	£ 5,536,659
ANNUAL INCOME	£ 1,012,786
PAYMENT TO POLICY-HOLDERS	£12,173,703

GRESHAM'S INDIAN RATES are exceptionally Low, and no Debts are added to Policies, thus avoiding Complicated Tables.

Compare the Rates before Insuring elsewhere.

There is nothing desirable in the Life Assurance System which this Society does not provide Cheaply and Profitably.

OPINIONS:

"The Gresham has made for itself a name and a fame in Europe second to none."—"Walford's Insurance Cyclopædia."

It looks as if the office was destined to become a historical one in magnitude, progress, and popularity."—"Agents' Journal" (April, 1895).

"The exceptionally fine business organization possessed by this successful Company has been employed with most gratifying results in the past year."—"Commercial World" (May, 1895).

Policies issued in Rupees and paid in Rupees.

Proposal Forms and full information may be had from the Undersigned.

Liberal Terms to Agents and Canvassers, who may apply to

CROFT, MODY AND CO.,
AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BRANDIES

May be Recommended for their Purity and Genuineness.

Send for DETAILED PRICE LIST.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

Of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

BOMBAY DEPOT.

OWING to the TOTAL DESTRUCTION of this DEPOT by FIRE, on this date, it is regretted that Departments Nos 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14 and 16 will be UNABLE to RECEIVE ORDERS until further notice.

Departments Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 12 and 13, (that is to say the Grocery, Tobacco, Turnery, Drugs, Games and Books Departments) will be ABLE to RESUME BUSINESS within a few days.

The WINE DEPARTMENT will also be able to resume business very shortly.

ALL Orders received subsequent to the 10th instant, will be attended to, AS FAR AS POSSIBLE.

All Orders which came to hand prior to that date and are not yet executied, may be considered to be destroyed.

Members are requested to repeat all orders that they have had registered at this Depot for execution later on, and also to send a list of any of their property which may have been at the Depot, including card-plates, dies, guns, skins, &c.

The KARACHI DEPOT is, of course, stocked, and doing business, as usual.

A. HILDEBRAND,
General Manager.

Bombay, 11th March, 1896.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 7th April, 1896, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1895.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To confirm the appointment of Mrs. S. D. Sassoon who has been elected a Director of the Company by the Board to fill up a vacancy in their body.
5. To appoint two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 3rd, to Tuesday, the 21st April, 1896, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

DOSSABHOY EDULJEE,
Secretary.

No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, 12th March, 1896.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 645 OF 1894.

RAO BAHADUR WASSOODEW PANDURANG of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Government Pensioner, residing at Warden Road Breach Candy, without the Fort of Bombay ....Plaintiff.

vs.

CRUSHNARAO PANDURANG, GUNPUTRAO NANABHOY, DADAJI NANABHOY, RAMRAO NARAYEN, MORESHWER NARAYEN, SHAMRAO NARAYEN, BALCRISHNA WASSOODEW, KESHAVRAO BALCRISHNA, YESHVANTRAO BALCRISHNA, KHUNDERAO WASSOODEW, ANANDRAO CRUSHNARAO, VINAYEKRAO ANANDRAO, GUJANAN RAMRAO, VINAYEK RAMRAO, GOVINDRAO RAMRAO, DINKAR RAMRAO, VASANT RAMRAO, HURISCHUNDRA RAMRAO, PARVATIBAI, Widow of NANABHOY PANDURANG, Deceased, ANNAPURNABAI, Widow of NARAYEN PANDURANG, Deceased..........Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 23rd day of September, 1895, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honorable Court, on the Premises at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of March, 1896, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendants in

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement four hundred and six square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate within the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, on the Kalbadevi Road, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 481 (2) and Street No. 313, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 80 New No. 701 Old Survey No. 203 and New Survey No. 1480 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, on or towards the East by the property of Soonderji Damji on or towards the South partly by a Hindoo Temple known as the Ramwady Temple and partly by the property hereinafter secondly described and on or towards the West by the said Kalbadevi Road, SECONDLY, ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement eighty-seven square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenement shop or dwelling-house standing thereon situate within the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, on the Kalbadevi Road assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 481 (1) and Street No. 311 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 80 New No. 701 Old Survey No. 203 and New Survey No. 1480 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore firstly described on or towards the East and South by the premises belonging to a Hindoo Temple known as the Ramwady Temple and on or towards the west by the said Kalbadevi Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI and MOTILAL Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 79, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 12th day of February 1896.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS	£10,695,969
REVENUE	£ 2,650,872

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES.

Accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.

For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Sale of a splendid Semi-grand Piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Almira, Books, Trunks, Wearing Apparel, set of Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, Cutlery, &c.

Under instructions Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the property of the late J. W. Russell, Esq, consisting of a splendid full-toned semi-grand piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, almirah, tin-trunk, portmanteau, deal-box, set of best plated spoons and forks, table cutlery, biscuit-box, napkin-rings, books, wearing apparel, &c.

By order of P. C. H. SNOW, Esq., C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Markets, on TUESDAY, the 17th March, 1896, at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle-dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter Houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Foras Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Market, and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt fish-sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets, for 12 months from 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897.

For particulars and conditions of these sales respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 13th March, 1896.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UMRALI MACHINE GIN FINE COTTON.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 13th instant at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba in the Jutha of Soonderjee Kessowjee, by order of Mr. Trimbuck Jeevabhai and on account and risk of Sha Jeypal Sajpal

T Z } 250 full pressed bales Umnrali Machine gin fine cotton.
J G }

The above bales were surveyed by Messrs. Bhimjee Shamjee and Co. and they have put their own stamp.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th instant at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Government House Road, Parel, near the Parel Tramway Terminus, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, oleographs and pictures, table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of R. JOHNSTON, Esq.

The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

Also a few lots of furniture such as tables, chairs, allmira, glassware, crockeryware, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office-shigram.

1 powerful C B chestnut pony, 13-2, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 bay waler mare, 15-1, aged, goes in single and double harness, very quiet.

1 four-seated open carriage in very good order.

1 second-hand strong victoria in good order.

1 Rover pneumatic bicycle with patent gear case in splendid condition, owner going home.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PLANTS AT MOUNT PLEASANT ROAD, MALABAR HILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., at 7-30 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, a collection of very valuable plants consisting of Ceylon palms, standard Poona roses, begonias, ferns, lilies, crotons, stephanotis, and other flowering shrubs, the property of JOHN A. DOUGLAS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture by Wimbridge and John Roberts, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels' and Persian carpets, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, very handsome cabinets, &c., &c., the property of JOHN A. DOUGLAS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Ditmar's and Hink's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels' and Persian carpets, a handsome strong-built victoria with a powerful Arab horse and harness, &c., the property of M. T. CARROLL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th March, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Murzban Road, Esplanade, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, also open carved furniture, Elkington's plated ware, crockery and glassware, silverware, gold hunting watch by George Welsh, New York, real Chubb's small safe, strong-built light victoria, bay Arab horse, harness, very old white and blue China jar, fish-bowl on stand, garden pump, water colours and engravings, wind proof lamps, safety bicycle, etc., the property of Dr. J. GERSON DA CUNHA, changing residence.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Also the property of J. DALGLISH, Esq., G. I. P. Ry., Parel.—

1 very handsome dog-cart, fitted with rubber-tyred steel bicycle wheels (nearly new) strawberry, roan horse, 14-3, 6 years, believed perfectly sound, one set of brown harness by Dunnett and Co., in first-rate condition.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 16th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, White and Coloured Piece-Goods and the following:—

A quantity of household furniture consisting of drawing-room sofa marble table, copying press, Hink's lamp, devonport dressing table, whatnot, meatsafe, etc.

2 gold hunting watches with gold guard by John Jones and Webster.

2 mahogany cameras with 3 lenses by Dalmeyer, with dishes, chemicals, &c.

By order of Shaik Ahmed Shaik Dawood and on account of the concerned—

30 reams printing paper.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome light victoria.

1 strong serviceable landau.

1 second-hand glass-fronted brougham.

1 light dog-cart.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered

AUCTION SALE OF CLOCKS, WATCHES, WATCHMAKERS' MACHINES AND TOOLS, DOUBLE-BARREL GUN, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Mr. M. F. DIAS, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., the stock-in-trade and effects of the said deceased, consisting of clocks and timepieces, watches, watch glasses, and springs, watch-guards and chains, watchmakers' tools, polishing machines, turning lathe and drill, iron safe on stand, glass show cases, tables; pictures, 2 sets of plated tea-service, double-barrel breach-loading central fire gun by Ward, two musical boxes, flasks of gin, salad oil, &c.

The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, opposite the Telephone Office, the handsome teak and blackwood bedroom furniture, a handsome Ralli cart with hood, by Windower of London and Paris, a light and roomy glass-fronted brougham by Simpson of Madras, one strong victoria, one powerful bay waler mare, one handsome grey waler pony, three sets single harness, gentleman's saddle by Peat, &c., the property of the Hon. W. R. MACDONELL, proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published and the propery will by on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a library of valuable books, comprising histories, tours, biographies, all sorts of dictionaries, Max-Muller's sacred books of the East, Ayeen-a-Akbari, Anderson's Gulistan, Burton's Mecca Medina, Ferista's history, etc., the property of A. C. FORDE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the books will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Boyd's Ice Factory, Frere Road, Mody Bay, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts, and McKenzie, rich glass and crockeryware, a first-rate full-sized mahogany slate billiard table by Thurston, with improved cushions by John Roberts, with balls, cues, lamps, etc., nearly new victoria, young bay Arab horse, harness, windproof lamps, table ornaments, etc., the property of J. T. BOYD, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Rydal Mount," Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, (near the Telegraph Office), the very valuable and handsome substantial made household furniture by Roberts and others best platedware, rich crockery, Treacher's glassware, a first-rate full size mahogany slate billiard table by John Roberts, with balls, cues, marking bran, six-light, solid brass kerosine Hink's lamp, a sweet-toned walnut wood Cottage pianoforte by Septimus Tolkien, London. Hinks and Ditmar's lamps, rich table ornaments, largesize library press made to-order one English victoria with movable coach-box and back seat by Windower etc. the property of RUSTOM SORABJEE POWVADLA Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property wil be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, opposite the Police Courts, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate grand cottage pianoforte by Beare and Sohn, Berlin, musical box with six spare cylinders, each playing 8 tunes, mandoline, strong-built roomy landau, powerful bay waler horse, harness, pictures, windproof lamps, table ornaments, oil carpet, large ice-box, flower pots, etc., the property of W. CROWDER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executrix of the will of the late Mr. P. C. Rodrigues Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on a date to be hereafter fixed, at Church Street, Mazagon, the very valuable black and teakwood household furniture by Roberts and Benjamin, platedware, crockery and glassware, sweet toned ebonized cottage pianforte by Soundy and Co., majolica, Satsuma, and parian table ornaments, Ditmar's lamps, Singer's hand sewing machine, books, pier glasses, marble clock pictures, valuable gold and diamond jewellery, such as bracelets, rings, brooches, necklets, silver watch by F. B. Adams, London, a handsome victoria made to order by Laurence and Sons, a powerful bay waler, set of harness, &c.,

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th March, 1896.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY.

PENSION VILLA FRANK
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,

9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000 DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*____________________

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.
BAHADURS No. 2.
BAHADURS No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 4.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.
BAHADUR REGALIAS.
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.
BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand; that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

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PAID UP CAPITAL	" 4,500,000 =	" 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 4,020,000 =	" 8,40,000

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LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.

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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

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The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

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Dividends Coupons, &c., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

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Manager.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND—£325,000.

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Acting Agent.

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Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
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LONDON BANKERS:
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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
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Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST	" 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

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GORDHANDAS KHATAO, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

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LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board
F D. STRANACK,
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Esplanade Road, Bombay

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL..............Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta;
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Chamber of Commerce, balloting for three Elective Port Trustees, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Prize-distribution, Indo-British Institution, H. E. the Governor presiding, 5 p.m.
Nassick Orphanage: Sale of Work at Mrs. Chart's, Mount Road, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 to 7 p.m.
Western India Lawn Tennis Championship Meeting.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Gospel Address to Young Men by the Rev. A. H. Bowman, M.A., 8-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Martin entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Thorndale and Kt. of St. John entered, and the steamer Saghalien and Emir left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practice, this afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, per extra s. s. Pachumba, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-morrow (Saturday).

LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.—The final of the Doubles Western India Lawn Tennis Championship will be played off, this evening, between Major H. H. Barnet and D. B. Binning and Captain H. Anderson and A. J. Brooks.

ANNIVERSARY ADDRESS.—The Hon. Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade will deliver an address, in English, at the Prarthana Samaj Mandir, at 6 p.m., to-day, in connection with the anniversary celebration of the Samaj. The address is open to the public.

FIRE AT SURAT.—At the instance of an influential provisional committee of Native gentlemen, a meeting will be held, this evening, at 5 o'clock, at the house of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, to take measures to help the poor sufferers from the recent fire at Surat.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD LECTURE SERIES.—The third lecture of the series will be delivered in the local Prarthana Mandir by Professor J. G. Covernton, M. A. (Oxon.), to-morrow (Saturday), at 5 p.m. Subject: "Study of the History of the English Language." Professor P. Peterson, M.A., D.Sc., will preside.

THEFT AT MALABAR HILL.—About half-past ten o'clock, on Wednesday morning, Lalla Ramji, a butler in the employ of Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, residing at Winter's Road, Malabar Hill, picked up a folded piece of paper lying on the verandah outside the dressing-room in his master's bungalow, and on opening it found the gold ring reported stolen to the police on the 9th instant broken in three pieces, minus the diamonds and sapphires. The matter is being investigated by detectives.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—The annual meeting and prize-distribution of the Indo-British Institution will be held, at 5 o'clock, this afternoon, in the School Building, Esplanade. His Excellency Lord Sandhurst has kindly consented to preside. Mrs. Candy, who has always taken a warm interest in the welfare of the schools, will give away the prizes. The following programme has been arranged for the children:—Scarf Drill (girls and boys); Recitation; "Give the Little Boys a chance," Mrs. Hibbert (boys); Part Song, "Over the Sparkling Tide," S. Slover (girls); Single Stick Drill (boys); Part Song, "In Days More Bright, Donizetti (boys and girls).

OBITUARY.—We regret to have to announce the death of Mr. V. N. Singaiyya, which took place at Bangalore on the 8th instant. The deceased gentleman was the brother of Mr. V. N. Naisimah Jyeagai, some time General Secretary to the Mysore Government, and who is now the Deputy Commissioner at Bangalore. The deceased was an F.A. of the Madras University, and had also appeared for the Sub-Judge's Examination of the Bombay High Court, in spite of his failing health. After the examination was over he was removed by his relatives to Bangalore, where he breathed his last. His numerous friends in Bombay and Bangalore will be sorry to hear of the premature death of this promising young man. The deceased leaves behind him many relatives to mourn his loss.

SALE OF WORK AT MAZAGON.—In aid of the orphanage and boarding school of the Church Missionary Society, at Nassick, a sale of work commenced, yesterday morning, at Mrs. Chart's bungalow, at Mount Road, Mazagon, and will be continued until Saturday evening. The articles for sale, which have been recently sent out from England, consisted of fancy toys and wearing apparel for children and adults, and were exhibited to the best advantage in different stalls arranged in the spacious hall of the bungalow. The sale was supervised by Mrs. Chart, who was assisted in her task by a few other ladies. The prices are very moderate, and from the way in which business was done yesterday, it is hoped that by the time the sale is concluded, the stalls will be cleared of the articles. The sale proceeds will be forwarded to Mrs. Manwaring, at Nassick, at whose request Mrs. Chart has undertaken this charitable business.

REPORTED THEFT AT CHUCKLA.—Hyderally Abdulally, a Borah, having his tea and coffee shop at Upper Colaba, and residing on the second floor of a house at Bhaji Palla Street, Chuckla, reported to the police, early yesterday morning, that, about 6 o'clock on the previous evening, he left his house in charge of his father and went out. On his return home, about 1 o'clock on the following morning, he found the door of his house locked, and on entering the room, discovered that there was no light. So he went downstairs, purchased a box of matches, and returned. On lighting a lamp he found two drawers of a chest had been forced open, some clothing strewn about on the floor, and currency notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs 550, had been taken. The father, it appears, had left for the mosque, and the complainant believes that theft took place during the short time he left the room to purchase the match-box. From inquiries made by the police, it appears that complainant owes money to several persons, and it is believed that no theft took place, but the police with the assistance of the detectives are investigating the matter.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Balla Nana, aged about thirty-five, lately a dock labourer, employed on board the British India Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship Dwarka, now lying in the dock. On Wednesday morning, deceased and nineteen other labourers were engaged, in No. 2 hold of the steamer, receiving and storing cargo of timber, as it was lowered down. About 9 o'clock a large beam, weighing about three tons, was being lowered, and the labourers were receiving it, when, as the upper end of the beam got stuck, an order was given to the minchman to lower a little, and as he did so, the rope became a little slack. This causing a jerk, the rope broke, and the beam fell on the deceased at the bottom of the hold. When the beam was removed, it was discovered that both of deceased's legs were broken, and that he was bleeding from his nose. He was picked up unconscious, and taken on to the deck, and thence he was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died subsequently. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

WALKING OFF WITH "SWAG."—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Hamilton charged Gayadeen Shivdyal, a purdasee, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a bag, containing currency notes and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 82, the property of one Chunderji Shivji, a grocery shop-keeper at Matharpakady, Mazagon. It appears that, about 11 o'clock, on Wednesday forenoon, accused went to complainant's shop to buy some jaggery, and having done so, entered into further conversation with complainant. In the meanwhile another customer came in to have his account settled. The shop-keeper opened his cash box, and having removed therefrom a bag containing Rs. 82 in currency notes and cash, placed it near him, and commenced examining the account in the book with the other customer. Accused quietly picked up the bag and left the shop. A few minutes afterwards complainant found the bag missing, and reported the matter to the police, who arrested accused about an hour afterwards in his house at Mazagon, and recovered the bag with the money from him. Accused pleaded guilty, stating that all that had occurred was due to his ill-luck. His Worship sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CATHOLIC READING ROOM AND LIBRARY, CAVEL.—The annual general meeting of the above Institution was held in the Library Hall on Sunday last, at 11-30 a.m. The President being unavoidably absent, owing to a funeral, the chair was taken by the Very Revd. J. B. Stein, S.J., amongst those present being the Very Revd. Fr. Coutinho, Vicar of Our Lady of Health at Cavel. After reading the circular calling the meeting, the following report was read:—The financial statement showed a balance of Rs. 23-6-4 at the end of the year. The total receipts from all sources were Rs. 653-6-10; the expenditure for the same period Rs. 630-0-6. The falling off of subscribers and the absence of any donation showed that the Library, though in a flourishing condition, did not meet with the support it undoubtedly deserves. During the year we had to record the death of the Most Revd. Dr. Leo. Meurin, S.J., founder of the Institution, and our staunch supporter during his episcopate. A large bromide photograph has been placed in the hall as a memento, and the same was unveiled at a general meeting during the year. In conclusion, we have the pleasant duty to report that, through the exertions of our honorary treasurer, Mr. Lewis M. Gonsalves, we have been able to found a reserve fund, standing at the close of the year at Rs. 1,000 in Government paper, invested in the names of the President and the Treasurer. For the time being the "interest only," according to the wishes of the donor, has been set aside in the first instance for maintenance and repairs to the building, and for meeting all charges of ground rent, &c. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said he deplored the want of co-operation shown by the non-attendance of members of the Library itself, and he regretted that a Catholic institution like this should feel the want of union. There was hardly an institution that had no faults; there might have been reasons to complain against the working of the Library, but that should not have been an excuse to stop supporting it. It only threw another obstacle in the way. As one of the characteristic marks of the Church is union, so the spirit of all Chatholic institutions should be the same, and it would not do for us to be our own enemies. Mr. S. Leao supported the Chairman, suggesting that the proceedings should be laid on the table for the benefit of the absent members. After the adoption of the report, the following gentlemen were elected members of the Managing Committee for the current year:—The Very Rev. M. A. Fonseca (President); Very Rev. J. B. Stein, S. J.; and Rev. Dr. D'Monte, (Vice-Presidents); Mr. Edwin Stanton (Honorary Secretary); Mr. J. P. D'Cruz (Vice-Secretary); Mr. Lewis M. Gonsalves (Honorary Treasurer); Messrs. J. E. Rozario, P. A. Rowe, S. Viegas, L. Valladares, H. D'Silva, D. Thompson, J. S. Pinto, and Revd. J. Goldsmith (members). The following suggestions were then made by Messrs. L. Valladares and D. Thompson:—That games and recreation should be introduced into the reading room, and that lectures by the Professors of St. Xavier's College might occasionally be given in the Library Hall. The matter was referred to the Committee for consideration. The Chairman suggested that the meetings of the Committee ought to be held more regularly. The meeting then concluded with a vote of thanks to Revd. Fr. Coutinho for attending and to the Chairman for the interest taken in the institution.

BOMBAY JACKAL CLUB.

POINT-TO-POINT RACES.

SATURDAY, 14TH MARCH.

EVENT No. 1.—"Open Point-to-Point Race for Horses." Distance: About 2½ miles. Catch-weights. English and Walers, 12st. 7lbs. and over. Arabs and Country-breds, 10st. 7lbs. and over. Entrance: Rs. 5. Prize: A Cup. No race unless five starters.

Mr Townsend's b w gel Ballarat, Mr John.
Capt Wells-Cole's b w g Jubilee II., Mr Killison.
Mr Symington's b c b m Mermaid, Mr Procter.
Mr Fischer's b w m Piercoye, Owner.
Mr Rome's b w g Jackey Boy, Mr J C Brooks.
Capt Grantham's g a Cobweb, Capt Heneage.

EVENT No 2.—"Open Point-to-Point Race for Galloways and Ponies 13-3 and under." Distance: About 2½ miles. English and Walers, 13-3, 12st. Arabs and Country-breds, 13-3, 10st. 7lbs. Weight for inches. Entrance: Rs. 5. Prize: A Cup. No race unless five starters.

Mr Wallace's b a p Purple Heather, 10st 1lb., Mr C Gray.
Aga S Shah's ch a Russian, 10st 7lbs., Owner.
Mr Roberts' c b Cheap Jack, 10st 7lbs., Mr Heyland.
Mr Wyatt's b a Bloodstone, 10st 7lbs., Owner.
Mr Townsend's ch a p Boomerang, 8st 2lbs, Mr John.
Lieut Shuckburgh's b a Tommy, 10st 7lbs, Dr Bernard.
Mr Birkett's g a The Buster, 9st, Mr Talbot.
Mr Fischer's g a Pussmoth, 9st 3lbs., Owner.

EVENT No. 3.—"The Hunt Cup for Horses." Distance: About 3 miles. Catch-weights. English and Walers, 12st. 7lbs. and over. Arabs and Country-breds, 10st. 7lbs. and over. Owners up. Entrance: Rs. 5. Prize: A Cup.

Mr Robert's b w m Nora, Owner.
Mr Graham's b w gel Luxury, Owner.
Mr Symington's r n w g Privateer, Owner.
Mr E McCausland's g a The Aristocrat, Owner.
Mr Symington's b c b m Mermaid, Owner.
Mr Rivers Smith's b w gel Goliath, Owner.

EVENT No. 4.—"The Hunt Cup for Galloways and Ponies 11 hands and under." Distance: About 3 miles. English and Walers, 14 hands, 12st. Arabs and Country-breds, 14 hands, 11st.; 13'3 and under allowed 7lbs. Entrance: Rs. 5. Prize: A Cup. Owners up.

Surg-Capt Herbert's ch gel Cocky Boy, 11st, Owner.
Mr Wyatt's b a Jinks, 10st 7lbs, Owner.
Mr Graham's b a Cypress, 10st 7lbs, Owner.
Mr. Hudson's b a Sherry, 10st 7lbs, Owner.
Mr Procter's g a Crib, 10st 7lbs, Owner.
Mr John's br a Forrester, 10st 7lbs, Owner.
Mr Townsend's g a Wait a bit, 10st 7lbs, Owner.
Mr Cornish's b ch Firefly, 11st, Owner.
Mr Fischer's ch a Glossymoth, 10st 7lbs, Owner.
Capt Heneage's b a m Phyllis, 12st, Owner.

EVENT No. 5.—"Jumping Competitions."—(a) for Horses.

Mr Wallace's ch w g Hercules.
Mr Townsend's b w g Hurry Up.
Mr J L Symons' b eng m Night Jar.
Mr G H Brooks' b w m Sweetheart.
Mr Ker's br w m Nell.
Surg-Major H Martin's bl w gel Mackintosh.
Capt Heneage's b w m Phyllis.
Capt Wells-Cole's b w gel Jubilee II.
Capt Grantham's g a Cobweb.
Capt Grantham's the Boy.
Miss Moorhouse's br w g Phoenix.

(b) For Galloways and Ponies, 14 hands and under.

Mr Wallace's b a p Purple Heather.
Mr Procter's g a p Bedouin.
Mr Roberts' g c b p Cheap Jack.
Mr John's b w g Button Quail.
Mr J L Symons' b ch m Judy.
Mr Tod's b w m Dinah.
Capt Heneage's b a m Phyllis.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

THE third race for the Cup presented by Mr. J. Marshall will take place to-morrow afternoon.

Course No. 4.—From Pilot schooner, leaving it to "starboard," round North Karanjah Buoy, leaving it to "starboard," round South Karanjah Buoy, leaving it to "starboard" and finishing at Pilot schooner, leaving it to "starboard."

Ships' boats with Kiralyne and Tomtit will start at 3-30 p.m. Preliminary flag B of Commercial Code at 2-45 p.m., and warning gun at 2-55 p.m., when the blue peter will be hoisted.

All other yachts will start at 3-30 p.m. Preliminary flag C of Commercial Code at 3-15 p.m., and warning gun at 3-25 p.m., when the blue peter will be hoisted.

The difference in time of starting will, of course, be taken into consideration at the finish. Entries close at noon to-day.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE JARDINE.

REFERRING to a rumour regarding the probable retirement of the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, of the Bombay High Court, the "Kaiser-i-Hind," in its last issue, observes: It is understood that the end of his well-earned furlough of twelve months, commencing from the date of the next vacation of the High Court, Mr. Justice Jardine will retire for good. This is far from pleasant news to us though, of course, it must be more than cheering to the honourable Judge, who has devoted the best part of his life to India, to be able to pass his remaining days in his native home in dignified retirement. We say that the news is not gladsome for us Indians because Civilians of the type, character, learning, and sympathy of Mr. Justice Jardine are growing exceedingly rare. It may be a selfish hope on our part to prolong the stay of such a broad-minded person of great culture, genuine liberalism, and abiding sympathy for the people of this country. But when we see around us with almost a feeling of despair the larger blank which each such Civilian leaves behind him, it is only human that we should fondly long to see our unprejudiced well-wisher remain in country so far as he could help it. But our wishes are not our own. We must submit to the inevitable. Unlike many a member of his service he has been all through his career most modest and unobtrusive, working with a single-mindedness of purpose and a silent, but warm, devotion to the cause of the people. He has studiously avoided the applause of the market now growing such a vulgar nuisance. No. By nature, by temperament, by all that is modest in nature, Mr. Justice Jardine is made neither for the market nor the theatre, but for the listening Senate which hears words of burning thought and sterling wisdom. Perhaps his best claim on our gratitude will be his many utterances on higher education of which he has proved himself a staunch and practical advocate. His scheme of the University of Burma will be his most lasting monument. And we are sure it would afford him the greatest pleasure in his retirement to hear of the practical introduction of it a few short years hence. His term as Vice-Chancellor has been too short in our own University to leave a permanent mark of his own individuality on it. Still, in his late speech there was one observation which, it is to be hoped, will be seriously taken to heart by every lover of University education in the real sense of the term. There is no doubt that owing to the great influence of inexperienced graduates, chiefly arising from that demoralising practice, now grown into a rank nuisance, of begging for University fellowship, the intellectual status of the Senate is far from what it should be.

THE SAVINGS BANKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The practice in the Mofussil Post Office Savings Bank is, I have observed, that whenever the guardian of an infant, such as the father, or otherwise, has to withdraw any sum from the account, the sub-postmaster does not pay the guardian there and then, but on the next or the third day, which is not the case in the Presidency Savings Bank, and as the Government intends to transfer all the Presidency Bank's accounts (Government Savings Bank, Bombay) to the Postal Banks the guardians will be put to great difficulties. The present Postal practice will come in the way of the guardians unless the guardian has no duty to attend, i.e., if he is not servant to anyone. I suggest that that practice might be remedied.—Yours, &c.,

Bandora, March 11. AFGUARDIAN.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
FRIDAY, MARCH 13.
2-30 p.m.—Litany of Penitence, and Address by the Revd. Father Kershaw, S. S. J. E.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BUDRUDIN TYEBJI.)

SUIT FOR SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE OF A CONTRACT.

NURSOO SAIBOO VS. NUROTUMDAS VANARSYDAS.

THIS was a suit brought by the plaintiff for specific performance of a contract made between him and the defendant on the 20th June, 1894, or in the alternative for recovery of Rs. 3,000 paid by him to the defendant as earnest-money on the said contract and interest thereon, and Rs. 5,000 for damages for the breach of the said contract by the defendant. Mr. Scott and Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance on behalf of the defendant.

The plaint stated that by a contract in writing dated the 20th June, 1894, the defendant agreed to sell to the plaintiff, and the plaintiff, agreed to purchase certain immoveable property situated at Grant Road for the price of Rs. 60,000, of which the sum of Rs. 6,000 was stated in the contract as having been paid in cash as earnest-money; and by the same contract the plaintiff agreed to sell to the defendant, and the defendant agreed to purchase certain other immoveable property admeasuring from 2,000 to 2,200 square yards at the rate of Rs. 15 per square yard, Rs. 3,000 were alleged to have been paid as earnest-money in respect of this purchase. It was also agreed that the parties should clear each at his own cost the incumbrances, if any, in the respective properties and that the said sales should be completed at one and the same time, it being intended that the price of one property should be set off against the price of the other. The defendant's property was mortgaged at the date of the contract to a third person, and the defendant, instead of clearing the incumbrance, sold and conveyed the said property to the mortgagee subsequently to the contract. The plaintiff now prayed that the defendant may be compelled to carry out the terms of the contract or in the alternative to return the sum of Rs. 3,000 paid as earnest-money, and in addition to pay Rs. 5,000 as damages for the breach of the contract. After recording the evidence, his lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 3,000, and interest from the date of the contract, with costs.

A TEA GROWER AND A TEA MERCHANT.

MANOCKJEE HORMUSJEE MAJOO VS. J. W. YOUNGHUSBAND.

MR. MACPHERSON, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, applied for a rule "nisi," on behalf of the plaintiff, a tea merchant of Church Gate Street, requiring the defendant to show cause why the suit filed against the plaintiff in the Small Causes Court at Bombay should not be transferred to the High Court for disposal. The facts of the case were shortly these. The defendant is a British officer, at present in England, who is the proprietor of a tea garden in the North of India. He had been in the habit of sending his teas to the plaintiff, who had the sole right of its sale in Bombay. Defendant drew bills which the plaintiff paid on the tea arriving in Bombay. When certain recent consignments of tea arrived, the plaintiff found that the tea, although not absolutely worthless, was of low value. Defendant had filed a suit in the Small Causes Court, which the plaintiff, who had accepted the bills, wished to have stayed and transferred to the High Court for adjustment on the merits.

His lordship: Where is the tea?

Mr. Macpherson: It is in my client's possession, he having accepted the bills drawn on the Agra Bank.

His lordship granted an "interim" injunction for stay of the suit, and its transfer to the High Court on the plaintiff depositing in court the amount sued for by the defendant.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 12TH OF MARCH, 1896.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure in the Punjab, Rajputana and at Jacobabad and Agra, a brisk fall at Saugor, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The distribution continues to be irregular, and the baric gradients are slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to strong at Veraval and Bombay. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Veraval. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the average in the Punjab, and the minimum largely so at Jeypore, Neemuch, Saugor and Bellary. The highest temperature in the shade was 100 at Bellary, and the lowest 59 at Jacobabad. Humidity has increased considerably at Jeypore, Neemuch, Khandwa an Ratnagiri, and skies are cloudy to overcast at Jeypore, Ajmere, Goa and Cochin. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. Pressure is rather high in Sind and Gujarat, and moderate to fresh winds are likely to blow on and off the West Coast between Karachi and Karwar. In Rajputana, the Bombay Presidency and on the Malabar Coast the weather is inclined to become slightly cloudy.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 12.

Thursday's observations:—Pressure has decreased over the Bombay Presidency and the Central Provinces and increased elsewhere. The general distribution is somewhat irregular. The readings remain low in Behar and high over North West India, over Burma and over Madras. Fresh south-west winds continue at the head of the Bay and Lower Bengal, but elsewhere the winds are very variable. The force is fresh this morning in parts of North-West India. The temperature has fallen very rapidly in the Punjab and the mean temperature is low over that province, on the Bombay coast and in lower Burma. The highest maximum is a hundred and one point for Chanda. Showers have occured over north-west of the Punjab, over north-west himalayas and in Assam.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 11th March 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah .... inches	29·878
Temperature of the Air .... degrees	78·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·5
Dew Point	69·7
Relative humidity of Air	·741
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) .... degrees	84·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	72·5
General Directions of wind*	NNW, N, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* .... miles	359

* From midnight to midnight.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of Unclaimed Letters lying at the Bombay General Post office:—

Alikannarai
Adams, M
Anger, Joh Hers
Albert, A
Ahmed bin Suleman
Addymon, C H
Allen, C A
Boyd, Kalie, Miss
Bulgin, R J L O S
Benton, Mrs
Barchard, Mrs
Bealle, Miss
Barder, Jacob
Baroki, Henri
Cockaday, W Sergt
Camp bell, Sybil, Miss
Chandle, W, Mr
Crocker, George
Czeenis, Clemcora Maria
Conry, J S C, Dr
Claxton, Herbert
Caddell, K, Miss
Clemontson, Mr
Dyer, Mrs
D Ujigoli
Dalasse, Edgar
Dart, J M, Dr
Denna, Capt
DeSouza, Manuel
Dance, G W
Devisingh Goorkha
Dey, R
Erane, Mr
Ehren, John Von
Evison, H, Mrs
Fern, E W
Frann, H Atto
Fox, Jeamine, Mrs
Fryer, Chas S
Fort, Spencer, Mrs
Faulknor, August
Goldenburg, Haun Eli
Gell, H
Gibbson, Stanley
Gibbson, Miss
Gilbert, Henry
Graff, Anna
Gost, Robert
Hassan Alli
Hutchins, Mrs
Holland, Percy
Hodson, T E
Iscovitz, H Ana
Jones, Robert Aylward
Jeung, Le, Sgt
Jennings, W H
Jones, H L, Major
Koufman, N
Koomroodin Isabhai
Knobel, M
Karter, Singh S
Kapadia, B R
Lane, C E
Lemmi, Gualteer
Lidstone, C A
Lorian, John
Learoyd, Chs
Merick C H
Murray, F C
Merali, Guattiero
A Murray, Miss
Macdonald, R H
Martin, Henry
Movell, W
Miles, W
Proctor, Mrs
Porter, John
Peceivelli, J
Porter, May, Miss
Platt, Comyn T
Pedroza, Surgeon-Lt Col
Purvis, J E, Miss
Piercy, Geo
Piorinman
Paul, T W
Porter, James R
Phipps, J S
Quesne, Le, Mrs
Radif, Joseph
Rennell, E J
RamasawmyButler
Robertson, W A
Reardonl' Abbe
Robinson,
Rose, Sahib
Rawson, F
Schoobach, W H
Salkeld, Wm
Somerset, Henry, Lady
Stanley, P
Smith, S Caley
Shah Sardan
Startin, G B
Sandeman, Edward W
Stepanske, Sopnhe
Swyne, Alfried H
Saldanha, Caetano Francisco de
Shearer, A Miss
Stemway, George A
Stevens, R G H B
Thorp, Eva, Miss
Troutbeck Miss
Thomett, A J
Tsernischencovor, Maria
Turner, H G
WeallensWSignora
Wischefski, Boris
William, S E Sheart
Walker, Edgor
Wighton, R
Ward, J

THE National Rifle Association have just issued an unusually satisfactory report. Since the removal of the annual meeting to Bisley the financial balance has generally been adverse, but owing partly to the fine weather experienced in July last, which allowed a great increase in the number of entries on the ground and partly to reduction in expenditure, the Council are able to announce that they have been able to close 1895 with a favourable balance of over 600*l*. The prizes offered, exclusive of challenge cups, numbered 3,309, and were of the value of 9,852*l*. In connection with the revised squadding arrangements for her Majesty the Queen's Prize and the St. George's Vase, which were experimentally introduced last year, the Council of the Association say: "They consider the greater fairness given to regiments by the altered system justifies a repetition of the experiment, and they confidently appeal to the regimental officers and to the competitors generally to assist them."

RICKETTY Children and Faded Youth—should not be without Munk's Codlactone. Increases weight and flesh by caps and bounds; Rs. 1-4. MADON, SONS and Co. Bombay.

THE CASE OF UMRA KHAN.

A CHITRAL correspondent writes to the *Pioneer*:—

I send you the deposition of Umra Khan just as it was translated.

Though it is probable Government are and have long been in possession of all he has to say in his defence, his statement of the political and military action he took during the late troubles in Chitral seem to bear some impress of truth.

His demeanor and statements suggest that he has, at least temporarily, persuaded himself that he never entertained ill-will towards the British Government nor their representatives. How far a change of circumstances has engendered this friendship it is hard to say.

That he now feels his chances of a future rest with us, not with the Amir, his historical enemy, is probable: but it must not be forgotten that the Amirs eldest son has been lately married to Umra Khan's daughter. This circumstance points to an anticipation on the part of Abdur Rahman of the early return of his connection to Jhandoul. To attain this end, the latter's present attitude may have been marked out for him by his late host. The Amir is providing his guest with one lakh, it may be with a view to the same being repaid in loyalty should the appeal for restitution of rights be accepted by the Government. There is, however, but little generosity traceable in this action of the Amir's, for he is reported to have forfeited the whole of Umra Khan's treasure when the latter took refuge with his royal co-religionist. Two Kabulis were the only Afgan escort sent from the Court of Kabul to "speed the parting guest" as far as Chaman, the remainder being faithful followers of the dashing soldier hailing from the Jhandoul Valley and armed with Martini-Henry carbines.

Whatever be the present relations between these two remarkable men, however necessary it may be for Umra Khan to truckle temporarily to the Amir, I do dot think there can be any continuity in their friendship. And this is as it should be, however good our relations with Abdur Rahman, if the Chief of Jhandoul is to be reinstated. The hope is evidently strong within the man that should Government hear his story and extend him an opportunity of facing his accusers and proving his statements; he may return, and as an arm of the Government preserve that order in the Jhandoul Valley which his popularity there would facilitate.

To be sure, he asks how his consideration in returning the English Officers whom he held as prisoners has been repaid, and maintains that he only fought at Miankalai under great pressure from the Mullas, but he forgets that he only resigned the officers when he saw the game was up, that he was hopelessly beaten and had but one card left to play if he were to expect any clemency at the hands of his conquerors or had hopes of seeing his country again.

When it was recalled to his mind, that on the morning of the last battle of the campaign (at Miankalai), which resulted in his flight, General Blood, in command of a cavalry reconnaissance, projected with the intention of forcing Umra Khan to show his strength, directed Captain Nixon to write a letter in Persian, inviting the Chief to come and talk matters over, at the same time promising him a safe-conduct: he did not avail himself of this opportunity of "peace with honour," the defendant does not vouchsafe any explanation, though it is certainly possible his unruly friends may have rendered dangerous any sign of surrender on the part of their leader.

As regards the protestations, of which a translation is attached, it would seem as if the truth or otherwise might be gathered by reference to the messages conveyed and messengers sent to, and presumably received by, Dr. Robertson—more particularly Mahomed Sharif, whom the Doctor is understood to have described as insisting on the British evacuation of Chitral in its entirety. The contention of Sher Afzul, as far I remember, and of Umra Khan too, was that the "Sirkar" had been requested to leave the fort, which had always been the residence of the royal ladies, on the plea of the impropriety of its occupation by others. The reason of this movement on the part of Dr. Robertson is not far to seek—it was the only defensive position—and he could hardly have been justified with such a very meagre force at his disposal—indeed he would have been in the highest degree unwise when he learnt of his desertion by the Chitralis—in trusting to Umra Khan's friendly messages. It is not however necessarily the truth or otherwise of Umra Khan's statements which need guide the Government in considering the advisability of returning Umra Khan to his country: is it not rather a question of expediency requiring a far greater knowledge of the present situation in Bajour than can be gleaned from the papers and an interview with a cunning Asiatic? Sufficient to say that it may yet be found wise to combine policy and sentiment by utilising in our interest a strong man who now knows our power and is ready to serve under it. Unless the Government possess proofs of his duplicity, we may have maligned a friend and dealt hardly with a man whose person, bearing and actions mark him a leader of men.

The precedent of the Hunza mountaineers seems to show that the more determined in opposition the more thorough is the allegiance of the bravest of barbarous Asiatic tribes when once beaten.

THE STATEMENT MADE BY UMRA KHAN.

Some time ago the people of Kafiristan were my enemies and used to cause injuries to my men and cattle. The Hakim of Kashgar established a thana in Kafiristan and the thana people used to live in Darwesh (Drosh) Fort. They induced the people of Kafiristan to raise a quarrel with me and maltreat my men. In the meantime one Amir-ul-Mulk got the Hakim of Kashgar (Chitral) killed, and I was appeased to hear that Amir-ul-Mulk had become the Hakim of Kashgar, because his sister was married to me. I then thought that I could go to Kafiristan, for there would be no assistance for the people of Kafiristan. I went to fight with them. At that time I sent my servant, named Imam Khan, to the European officers stationed at Chitral with a murasla (message) to the following effect:—

"I send herewith my servant to you for any service that may be for him, and I am your friend. Should there be no service for my man, he may be sent back to me. I am going to Kafiristan to fight with the men there and punish them. You are my friend, you may not think anything else."

Eight other men had been sent with Imam Khan with my servant. The European officers put all of them in confinement. They had also with them their arms, i.e., rifles and swords. Imam Khan had also a letter with him for Amir-ul-Mulk on the following subject:—"I am going to Kafiristan for 'Gizza.' You may come and meet me. I have no enmity with you." But no reply came from Amir-ul-Mulk nor did he remove his "chawki" from Kafiristan. Thus I suspected that he was not on friendly terms with me; but, on the other hand, has come to fight with me. Thus being compelled I gave up my intention of attacking Kafiristan and turned my attention towards Amir-ul-Mulk and besieged the Darwesh (Drosh) Fort. There I fought with these men who escaped and took refuge in Darwesh (Drosh) Fort. About 19 days after I had besieged the fort Amir-ul-Mulk brought the people of Kafiristan with him and attacked me. Once a fight took place, but he escaped. At the commencement of the first fighting I sent a murasla (message) with one of my servants, named Mian Gul, to the European officers at Chitral, but no reply was sent to me, and Mian Gul came back. Then I sent a third "murasla" through one Outan, resident of Burgandi, who came back after suffering three days' confinement, and brought no reply. Again I sent a fourth "murasla" though Mian Gul, who was also imprisoned, and no reply was sent to me. After a few days a man of the European officers at Chitral brought me a letter, and I sent a reply thereto that "I am your friend but sorry that you have imprisoned my men."

The people of the Darwesh Fort begged for pardon and delivered their arms. I took possession of their arms and imprisoned a few respectable men and released the remainder, on the understanding that if my men are released I would let these men be free. I sent this information (to the European officers at Chitral). At the time these men were in confinement the European officers with the regiments came in Kech, a place at a distance of two miles from me, to assist Amir-ul-Mulk. I had no intention of fighting. I commenced to get a new fort built there on the consideration that I should leave my men in that fort and go myself to Kafiristan for "Gizza" purposes. The fort mentioned above had not yet been completed when Sher Afzul Khan came from Kabul. At hearing this news the troops of Amir-ul-Mulk escaped and joined Sher Afzul Khan. Now the European officers and Amir-ul-Mulk were left alone, and then they returned to Chitral. When I learnt about this, I sent one Mahomed Sharif with four others, and a "murasla" to the European officers at Chitral, and wrote that "I am not you enemy. You may meet me. If you cannot come yourself you may send Jamadar Ruh Nemaz Khan, and I will talk over with him." I also sent a letter to Ruh Nemaz Khan. After that I learnt from Mahomed Sharif that when he with his companions had arrived at Chitral, the European officers were in the fort. Ruh Nemaz Khan came out and talked with him. He delivered to him his letter and the one addressed to the European officers, but he was told to wait outside the fort. After that one European Captain, together with Jamadar Ruh Nemaz Khan, came out of the fort and took Mahomed Sharif in the fort after his arms had been taken away and kept out of the fort. They then took him to a Mirza (Moonshi) and got the letter read out, and also inquired verbally from him. He said that Umra Khan was their friend. The officer was pleased, and told him to go out, and he would send him tea. He then came out. In the meantime Amir-ul-Mulk, together with another man, who had killed the Hakim of Kashgar, came in the fort and made over the murderer to Amir Hamza Kashgiri to be killed by him. He was shot dead by the Kafirs, and Amir-ul-Mulk was imprisoned, and Amir-ul-Mulk's younger brother was made Hakim (of Chitral). The men were pleased to see this.

About 5 p.m. Mahomed Sharif, together with his companions, was again taken in to the fort, and given a good feast, but the Colonel Sahib did not see them. On the next day the Captain Sahib sent for Mahomed Sharif in his bungalow and inquired whether Umra Khan was their friend. He replied in the affirmative, and the Captain Sahib was pleased to hear it. Mirza (Moonshi) was present at that time. He (Mahomed Sharif) was again directed to go to his own place, with remarks that "Bara Sahib" was ill and would see him hereafter. At 4 p.m. it was heard that Sher Afzul had arrived. Colonel Sahib and Captain Sahib began to look with telescopes. After that the regiment was made ready and Colonel Sahib joined the regiment. Colonel Sahib then saw Mahomed Sharif and inquired from him as to whether he was Umra Khan's servant. He replied in the affirmative. He then inquired after his welfare. Mian Rahit Kakakhel was then present at the place. He also said that Sher Afzul had come to make peace. He entreated me in taking the name of God, but the Colonel paid no attention and abused Sher Afzul and fought with half the force. He then got out of the fort. Sher Afzul was two miles distant. They were taking their food. The Government 'fouj' got near and fired. At first the gun could not take fire from Sher Afzul. Their number was small. They were assaulted. Sher Afzul's front guard stepped back. Sher Afzul fired. Then they fought with swords and bayonets. The Government Army running returned to the fort. The wounded men of both the parties were left in the field. Sher Afzul was not wounded. He did not come forward to fight. Sher Afzul sent a word to Government through one Said Ahmad, Kabuli, that the fort in which they (Government) were, belonged to him (Sher Afzul) and that they should vacate it and shift to their own fort, and that he might be accepted to serve in place of his nephew and allowed to go into his fort. The Sahib cared little for this and made no reply. When Sher Afzul was coming to terms, the Colonel commenced fighting. Sher Afzul's man came to Umra Khan and said that now neither he nor Umra Khan could become friendly with the "Sarkar." "Lashkar" should be sent at once. I sent out some fouj (troops) under the command of my brothers, Abdul Hamid Khan and Abdul Ghani, and warned them not to kill the Europeans. Evil should not be committed. The servant, Mahomed Sharif, remained in custody for three days. He was released afterwards, getting some 'inam.' The above servant brought a reply to the letter, the contents of which are not known. Several other murasias were sent. Is it our fault or that of the officer of the Government? When my lashkar went to Chitral, the Europeans were shut up in the fort. I did not assault the Government fouj. I was still there when I heard that the Government fouj was coming from Kashmir. I made two sections of my fouj, one to remain there and the other to march towards Kashmir. I ordered my fouj that if the Government fouj is considered a great number, the road should be spoiled. My fouj came across the Sarkari fouj at village of Deshanda. The fight commenced, and the Government fouj was defeated and took shelter in the above village, upon which my fouj besieged them. They were shut up for 12 days, when it was known that some other Government fouj was coming. Men were also sent to fight with them. They came together another four miles distant and fighting commenced. The Government "fouj" was defeated and entered into a deep pit. At one side of it a river ran, while on the other side of it there stood a mountain. There was no way to pass through. Thus the "Sarkari fouj" was shut up. In the village of Deshanda Sher Afzul had a brother named Mahomed Esa Khan. The Government officers present there were asked to come to terms if they liked, upon which two Europeans came and they were imprisoned. All were killed in "fouj" but ten men, who were captured. Kashgaris wanted to kill the Europeans, but my "fouj" prevented them doing so and allowed the Europeans to remain among them. I was informed of this, whereupon I ordered that they should be sent to me at once, which was done. In the meantime I received a letter from the officer at Chitral to the effect that the Europeans were taken away deceitfully, and that they should be sent to him. On receiving the above "murasla" I told both the Europeans to go if they liked. I also told them to accompany me and I would take them to India. The Europeans said that I was joking with them. I then said I was saying right. My servant knew vernacular and he acted as interpreter. It was 5 p.m. The Europeans said that they would express their wishes in the evening. They said when it was night that they would like to go with me, adding that they would not go to Chitral. They then begged my permission to send a letter to Chitral. I said "by all means." One of them wrote a letter himself and I wrote a murasla. Both these letters were sent. The Europeans then accompanied me to Bajwar. They should be asked to say how I treated them. When the Sarkari fouj came to the village of Saddo, Shahzada Sultan Ibrahim brought me a murasla from Peshawar from Mahomed Deen. I then let one of the Sahibs go and gave him a letter to the effect that I was a friend. The fight should not be fought. I also wrote to say that when the reply of the above letter was received I would also let the other Sahib go. I had no wish to fight, but when I was surrounded from all sides then I was also compelled to fight. When I received no reply to my letter, I sent the other Sahib too to the place where the Europeans were encamped. I now respectfully beg that the Europeans may be requested to say how the matter stood. When at the place Charak Dhara the Government fought with Sawat in my absence. I was then coming from Barwa to Mandwa. The Europeans were in company. I heard that my people had had a fight. I then sent the sahibs to Barwa and I myself came to Mandwa. After three days there was a fight with my 'lashkar' at Chargh Dana and was defeated. After a few days we came to the village of Saddo. Then Shabzada Ibrahim came, and I then sent for the sahibs from Barwa and allowed them to go. After this two fights were fought. I was friendly with the Government for a long time and served much. The Government treated me badly for nothing without any fault. If I am to blame it may be proved in my presence. What is passed is passed. Now whether the Government is friendly with me or not I should have a reply to this. If the Government is my enemy then no blame will come to me, as I have shown great patience. If it is proved that I am to blame, whatever treatment I have received I have got nothing to complain; but if it is known that I am not an enemy, then I should have a reply to "What result did I get on account of my old friendship?"

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 11.

Martin, Lt-Col, Ms, 21st Hussars, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Leckie, Col, Bo, 19th B I, on duty, from Poona.

MARCH 12.

Rodick, Major, Bo, R Fus, on leave, from Mhow.
Sutton, Surgn-Capt, Bo, A M S, on duty, from Poona.
Campbell, Lt, Punjab, 3rd P C, on medical certificate, from Kohat.
Whitehead, Capt, Punjab, The Queen's, on medical certificate, from Umballa.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 9.

Keighly, 2nd Lt, Bengal, The Cameronians, to join, to Choubattia.
Radcliffe, Capt, Bengal, R W Fus, to join, to Jhansi.

MARCH 11.

Nenenson, Lt, Bengal, R A, on leave, to England.
Gibbon, Lt, Bengal, R A, on leave, to England.
Leckie, Col, Bo, 19th B I, on duty, to Karachi.
Mosse, Surgn-Major, Bo, A M S, off leave, to Mhow.

MARCH 12.

French, Brig-Genl, Bo, R A, on duty, to Poona.
Geddes, Capt, Bo, R A, on duty, to Poona.
Wittycombe, Capt, B., K O Y L I, to join, to Neemuch.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 13th March, 1896.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday next the 14th instant at 5 p.m. at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground, for Commanding Officer's parade.

Dress.—Review order—khaki.

2. The range will be reserved on Saturday afternoon the 14th instant, for all members who have not done their class firing. The trains for Coorla leave Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3, and 3-30 p.m. (Bombay time) and Byculla 12 minutes later. The attendance on the range will count as Commanding Officer's parade.

3. F Company prize firing will take place at Coorla on Tuesday next the 17th instant at 6-45 a.m.

4. Leave of absence has been granted to Vol. J. Cooper, G Company from 12th to 31st March 1896.

By Order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 13th March, 1896.

1. The proficiency class will parade for examination on Saturday next the 14th instant as follows:—

Dress:—Khaki without putties.
Morning, without arms at 6-45 a.m. for Gun drill.
Evening, with arms at 4-45 p.m. for Company drill.

2. Members are reminded that Saturday the 14th instant is the last day on which refunds can be made on Camp Tickets.

3. All members who can do so are requested to attend at the Fort Head-quarters on Saturday afternoon next at 4-15 p.m. sharp to assist in forming a Company to be drilled by the Proficiency candidates. Dress drill order with arms.

4. It is notified for information that the Dress for the Volley Firing Competition on Saturday next will be Drill Order with arms and putties.

5. The following is the result of the drawing for the "Carter" Cup, Sub-divisional Team Carbine Competition. Teams to fire on the dates specified and to be on the range before 8 a.m.:—

March 22nd.
No. 2 Sub-division ....No. 2 Company.
No. 4 " ....No. 1 "
No. 3 " ....No. 1 "
No. 2 " ....No. 1 "

March 29th.
No. 3 Sub-division ....No. 2 Company.
No. 1 " ....No. 2 "
No. 4 " ....No. 2 "
No. 1 " ....No. 1 "

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying endency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers. Delicately perfumed.—Sold by all Chemists' Stores, &c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nuddea 1,944 tons, Captain S Boon, sailed yesterday for Galle, in ballast.

THE P and O Co's s s Rohilla, 2,216 tons, Captain S Borcham, cleared yesterday for Hong Kong, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Etheopia, 1,302 tons, Captain A MacKinlay, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (3rd March), with a general cargo.

THE s s Kt of St John, 2,254 tons, Captain A J H Billett, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (29th February), with a cargo of sugar, and 12 deck passengers.

THE s s Matin, 2,433 tons, Captain James Archer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cape Town in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE s s Leven, 1,507 tons, Captain A E Stiles, arrived in harbour yesterday from Penarth (9th February), with a cargo of 2,932 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Company.

THE s s Thorndale, 1,971 tons, Captain W Dickman, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (20th January) via Karachi, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Java, 919 tons, Captain C R Kendall, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachee, with a general cargo, 189 cases opium, 11 horses and the following passengers:—Mrs Whyte, Major E R Owen, one gentleman, and 55 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers arrived yesterday afternoon per Austrian Lloyd's s s Maria Valerie from Trieste:—Capt A Fellner, Lieut-Col and Mrs Bishop, Mr and Mrs Thaller, Mrs and Miss Strattford, Miss Charles, Miss Cotes, Mr L Soyka, Mr Schelkema, Mr Fernandez, Mr Dehlavi and Mr N Armah.

THE B I S N Co's Purulia, 993 tons, Captain J A Robertson, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr R Branson, Rev Fr Reginald Sieurllein and Fr Jeuquemt, Mr Abool Jobib bin Ebrahim, Mr Ebrabim Nassur, Mr Shaikally and son, Mr and Mrs Mahomedalli, Miss Mahomedalli, sister and child, Mrs Goolam Hoosein, Mrs Foolai, Miss Mahomedalli, Major H Finnis, Mr Ahmed bin Abdool Jailel, Mr Dawood bin Abdool Jailel, Mr Abdool Razack, Mr J Gonsalves, and 65 deck.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's s s Saghalien, 2,053 tons, Captain LeGall, sailed yesterday for Hongkong, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr J G Gregson, Mr, Mrs and Miss Soloman, Mr David Soloman, Mr and Mrs Abendanon, Mr Fexier, Mr Cardiellac, Mr Marzin, Mr Chanapin, Mr Arnand, Mr Arnott, Mr Deschaux, Mrs Delaville, Mr Proche, Mr Coulogner, Mr de Colbert Vinges, Mr Castira, Mr Paul Peyron, Miss L Vincent, Mr Jean Poe, Mr Vassiheva, Mr B A Dobson, Mrs and Miss Hyde, Mr and Mrs U V de Bondy and child, Mr Straub, Mr Anceaux, Mr Teoravanti, and 55 deck.

THE Anchor Line s s Persia, Captain R Hutchison, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Newberg and child, Mrs Oakes and infant, Mrs Deane and four children, Mrs and Miss Ramsay, Mr J Innis, Surgeon Major J Sykes, Mrs Sykes and two children, Rev H M Hachet, Mrs Hachet and two children, Rev W Whittan, Miss Whittan, Rev J D Richards, Mrs Richards and two infants, Miss Maggie Richards, Miss Ruth Richards Miss Ellen Richards, Master Ray Richards, Master Lucas Richards, Master Paul Richards, Miss Nugent, Revd J M Gohen, Mrs Gohen and three children, Mrs J Kbillar, Mr H W Gibson, Miss Carr, Captain P B Warren, and Revd J Cawb.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Kt. of St. John (s)...	Billett	Mauritius, Feb 29.
	Thorndale (s)	Dickman......	London, Jan 20.
	Matin (s)	Archer........	Cape Town.
	Leven (s)	Stiles..........	Penarth, Feb 9.
	Maria Valerie (s)...	Fellner.........	Trieste via Karachi.
	Ethiopia (s).........	Mackinlay..	Calcutta, March 3.
	Java (s)..............	Kendall	Busreh, Feb 27.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
12	Lodestar (bq)	Nowlan	Diamond Island.
	Emir (s)	Robson........	Durkirk.
	Dilwara (Transport)	Mann	Southampton.
	Purulia (s)	Robertson ...	Persian Gulf.
	Persia (s)	Hutchison ..	Liverpool, &c.
	Saghalien (s)	LeGall	Hongkong.
	Nuddea (s)	Boon	Galle.

The steamer Rohilla, Captain Borcham, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Hongkong.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Schooner Secundershah, for Delagoa Bay.
Steamer Imaum, for Dunkirk.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 12.

FROM GLASGOW.

Persia s—100 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee; 2 hogsheads whisky, and 2 hogsheads sherry, Phipson and Co.
Hispania s—1 hogshead whisky, Phillips and Co.
Australia s—35 cases gingerwine and 98 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee; 150 hogsheads ale, Robinson Morrison and Co; 5 cases whisky, A M Sodder; 45 cases whisky, Morenas and Co.
City of Dublin s—1 butt whisky, Phillips and Co.
Baron Ardrossan s—34 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee; 24 cases confectionery, Owen and Okell.
City of Perth s—6 cases whisky, Croft Mody and Co.
Kirkhill s—1 hogshead whisky, James Connell; 1 qr-cask whisky, Thomson and Taylor.
Clan Macallister s—1 butt whisky, Phillips and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—9 cases polished plate glass, Sulliemanjee Essajee.
Methley Hall s—23 cases plate glass, Moonsi Allabux; 9 cases cutlery, &c, Ahmed Hajee Hassum.

FROM LONDON.

Ganges s—13 cases bacon, W B Green and Co; 10 cases confectionery, Minocher Kooka; 13 cases biscuits, &c, Edulji Nusserwanjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—10 cases glassware, Essa Begmahomed.
Baria s—1 qr-cask rectified spirit, M Rus'ee and Co.
Europa s—5 drums rectified spirit, B Cullianjee,

FROM ANTWERP.

Chelydra s—3 cases cutlery, H A H Hassum.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Caledonia s—25 cases wine, Phipson and Co.

FROM GENOA.

R Rubattino s—1 cask wine, L C Pinto.

FROM CHARENTE.

Sutlej s—15 cases brandy, M P Batha and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Sutlej s—9 cases glass beads, Esufally Sulliemanjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—314 bales cotton waste, Owen and Okell; 5,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 25 bales wool, Jeena Vullee; 72 bales twist waste, Tokersee Jewraj; 28 bales wool, A M Latiff.
Methley Hall s—118 bales hemp, John L Kersten and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Ettrickdale s—240 bales hemp, John Kersten and Co; 140 bales hemp, Tyabjee and Co; 12 cases peacock feathers, N Sakoorbhoy; 210 cwts dry ginger, Kessowjee Monjee and Co; 55 cwts coir yarn, Jeraj Lalljee; 20 cases nutmeg, Cuma Ramjee.
Ganges s—3 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Albion s—250 bales cotton, and 2,000 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Brothers; 202 cwts myrabollams, W Kipp; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Clydesdale s—540 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,300 cwts myrabollams, Toeppen and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Imaum s—10,000 cwts linseed, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Bedouin s—200 bales cotton, Prior de Saone and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—1,000 cwts mowraseed and 1,500 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Bedouin s—1,900 cwts linseed and 1,050 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ganges s—110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Ganges s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rohilla s—170 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 30 cwts kismiss, Quan Lun Kaoo.
Pekin s—250 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 250 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 50 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, Talati and Sons.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Pekin s—77 bales piece-goods, David Sassoon and Co; 343 cwts sandalwood chips, and 20 cwts olibanum, F Dhunjee.

FOR KOBE.

Osborne s—300 bales cotton Latham Abercrombie and Co; 800 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 500 bales cotton, The Mitsui Bussankaisha; 500 bales cotton, J Huribux.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Osborne s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 32 cwts olibanum, F Dhunjee.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Osborne s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Roma s—200 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co; 118 bales cotton, R Luchmandas and Co.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.—Get rid of Nervousness and Nervous Fears at the time of examination by judiciously using Squibb's Brace-up Cordial. It banishes Nervous Feeling and strengthens Memory. Rs.2-4, of MADON SONS & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent. and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

THE favourite of Princes or peasants, rich or poor Families or working class in the world renowned SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, which is now to be seen in every Village in India and is to be had in whole of India from North to South and East to West. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as Singer, the sole manufacturers for Singer's Sewing Machines.

BANDORA SHOEING FORGE, Near Parsi Dharamsala—Every kind of SHOEING by Farriers.—BALLA LUXUMAN and ANWARKHAN, Certified by Major Mills, Bombay, and Charles Steel, Poona.

URO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road. Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO WATCHMAKERS.—WANTED, two thoroughly Competent Experienced Watchmakers. A correct knowledge of English is necessary. Good Salaries will be paid to first class workmen. Apply to MAX MINCK and Co., Lahore. None but Europeans need apply.

WANTED, an experienced EDITOR for a Weekly Journal. No one who has not sufficient knowledge of Journalism need apply. Address, The PROPRIETOR, "Baluchistan Gazette," Quetta.

TO LET.—From 1st April, the large SHOP in Alice Buildings, now occupied by the Karlsbad Glass Works. Apply to MR. RUSTOMJEE BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, on the premises.

LANOWLI.—TO LET, two-storeyed, WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE, Eight Rooms, for the hot weather. Apply "ZETA," care of this Office.

TO LET.—A Furnished BUNGALOW at Sivri. Rent very Moderate. Nice Garden with a very large Compound. Apply to SORABJEE PESTONJEE, care of PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

NEW STEEL LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30' by 7' by 125 lbs. working pressure. Hopkinson's fittings, now Ready for delivery, with Government Inspector's Certificate. RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, Bombay.

COFFEE MACHINES.—The celebrated Russian and Vienna Coffee Machines and the French Coffee Percolators in all Sizes.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, 69, Esplanade Road.

GYMKHANA HOTEL, now OPEN; it has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished. Visitors can rely upon having perfect accommodation combined with an excellent table. Apply Proprietress.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—"Much pleased with the evident desire of the Proprietor to make me comfortable. The table kept up has been good, and the charges moderate."—J. FitzM., I. C. S.

TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL—Near Byculla Railway Station—One of the Best in Bombay.—First-class Table. Best of wines and spirits supplied. Complete suites of apartments, airy and comfortable. For Terms Apply to the MANAGER.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I am very much pleased to certify that I stayed at the above Hotel along with my wife and family for four days, and was very well satisfied with everything. I must honourably confess that the Proprietor is a most polite and civil gentleman. The servants are very attentive and respectful in every way. As regards to food I must observe that everything is all one could wish for, and the charges are Very Moderate. I wish Mr. PESTONJI every success.—W. Brooks.

£1,792,569 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1894, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire, by Day or Month, at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable Rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

DO DOCTORS DISAGREE?—In some cases they do. But the result derived by administering BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE in cases of Malarious, Intermittent, and Billious Fevers and Influenza, has proved that the Medical Profession has arrived at only one verdict, and that is they have to find the first case that has not been benefited by the use of either of them as Numerous Testimonials will testify. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture possess the all-important advantages over other Febrifuges that they may be administered when fever is on. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP and Co.; TREACHER & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; BEYNON & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. Terms on application. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P.M. (Rs. 5 per month) Highest References. Apply to "N. B.," care of this Office.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil, postage extra.

EGG HATCHING TAUGHT.—Artificial process. Great success. 200 to 300 Hatched at a time. Fee Rs. 150 in all paid in advance. Apply to "Y," care of this paper.

FOR SALE.—DOG-CART (with removable hood) by Stephens, Lamps, Set brown leather Harness. Price Rs. 350. Apply "O." care of this Office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

BICYCLES.—Semi-racers, 28″ Wheels, 1½″ Cushion Tyres, Tangent Spokes, Ratrap Pedals, Ball-bearing throughout, Rs. 210.—PRIEST & Co., 5 Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1. Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GREAT BARGAINS.—Clearance Sale of Surplus Stock of JOHN ROBERTS and Company, consisting of Crockery, Glassware, Platedware, Tapestry, Furniture, etc., at 103, Medows Street, opposite Oriental Bank Buildings.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Indo-British Institution, will be held on FRIDAY, 13th March, 1896, at five o'clock p.m., in the School Buildings, Esplanade. His Excellency the Right Hon. Lord SANDHURST, K.G., G.C.I.E., will preside.

BUSINESS:—

To receive the Report of the Committee, and the Accounts for 1895.

To declare the election of Members of Committee for the ensuing year.

The proceedings will be followed by a Distribution of Prizes to the Children. Mrs. CANDY will give away the Prizes.

Friends and supporters of the Institution are invited to attend.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS, and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 12.

AT the weekly biddings for Indian Council Bills in London yesterday, Rs. 2,20,000 are reported to have been allotted to Bombay, and Rs. 10,000 to Madras out of the 60 lakhs offered; but the rates in Reuter's telegram have arrived mutilated, and a repetition is awaited. No allotments were made to Calcutta, and the rate obtained for the others was 1s. 2⅔d. as at present wired, which is 1-16d. lower than the previous Wednesday's regular allotment rate for Bills, and 3-32d. below that for Wire Transfers, no extra Sales having been made meantime. It is announced that 60 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 2 9-16d.

In London financial quotations yesterday the only changes were an advance of ¼ per cent. in Consols, at 109 ⅝; and of ¼ per cent. in Indian Sterling Loan, at 119¼; and a decline of 5-16 in 3½ per cent Rupee Securities, at £65 3-16. There was also a reduction of ½ per cent. in the market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, making it ⅝ per cent., at which that on short London Bills remained. The price of Bar Silver was unaltered both in London and New York, with Exchange on London in the Cotton market the same as on Tuesday.

Drown Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 33s., sellers, per 416 lbs., April-May shipment to Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk, tone of the market flat; and Linseed at 35 1-8s. per 416lbs., business done, same shipment, to Hamburg, market firmer.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales; East Indians 300 bales. Both Spot and Arrival prices were all unchanged. The day's Imports were 7,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

In New York, also, prices of Cotton remained unchanged yesterday at 7⅞ cents. for ready Mid.-Uplands, and at 7·61 cents. for June Futures. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 13,000 bales; and the following comparison is now given between this seasons' arrivals and those in the same time in the two previous years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Wednesday's Receipts ...	13,000	24,000	10,000
Four days' do.	45,000	93,000	49,000
Since 1st Sept., 1895......	4,651,000	7,003,000	5,314,000

A very moderate business has been done in our local Cotton market to-day, exporters having taken only 800 bales, made up of 400 Dhollera, at Rs. 180-90; 300 Nuggur, at Rs. 181; and 100 Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 178; while the Mills have bought 1,850 bales, consisting of 600 Bengal, at Rs. 155-64; 400 each of Bhownuggur, at Rs. 197½; and Dharwar, at Rs. 195; 300 Amreli, at Rs. 197; and 150 Akola, at Rs. 173 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS are all unchanged in value, a moderate export business having been reported in both markets, with a steady feeling prevailing.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,460	bales.
Wheat	25,039	cwts.
Linseed........	32,177	"
Rapeseed	2,966	"
Gingellyseed	3,507	"
Groundnuts	6,355	"
Castorseed	1,674	"
Rice	4,429	"

FREIGHTS are unchanged. A line of business has been reported to-day for Trieste and Venice, at 13s. 6d. per ton, for March shipment.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 2 11-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, at which a moderate amount was given early in the day; but the Bazaar having been buyers again, and there having been fewer Merchants' Bills in the market to-day, rates receded 1-32d, to 1s. 2 21-32d. Three months' sight Credits were quoted 1s. 2 25-32d. at the opening, at which rate but little business was reported; and, later on 1s. 2⅔d. was named and done to a small extent, the market, however, closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand......		1s. 2 21-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 2 21-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight		...1s. 2 11-16d.	"
Credits	do.	...1s. 2 25-32d.	"
Francs	do.	...1·55⅞	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened on a slightly lower level than yesterday evening's rates, but remained steady thereafter at 107¼ both for Money and Account, at which also the market closed with a quiet but steady feeling.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 13.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

To Speak to the Minutes of Decree.

874—Bhaishanker and K—Krishnarao Ramchandra and another vs Benabai and others—Chitnis M and M, and B V N R.

881—Thakurdas D and C—Damodar Tapidas vs Dayabhai Tapidas and another—Chitnis M and M.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

886—Edgelow and G—Harrichand Ramchand vs Madhowdas Goculdas Pasta—Bicknell M and M—Part heard.

887—M N Saklatwalla (for pauper)—Joseph Manuel Lobo vs Joseph Gerson de Cunha and another—Khunderao and S.

889—Tyabjee D and Co—Mahomed Medi Tharia Topen vs Balcrushna Shivshunker Oopadhia—James Peace.

890—Khanderao and S—Goculchand Shivdhanmal vs Ramshamul Hukumchund and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

891—Bhaishanker and K—Laljee Mowjee vs Savaharam Ganojee Vaikur and others—Khunderao and S.

892—Chalk W and S—The Holland Bombay Trading Company Ld vs the Secretary of State for India in Council—F A Little.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

359-25733-95—Muljee and R—Ishwardas Tribhowandas vs Khalidas Bhaklas and others—Brown and M.

20978-95—Gordhundas Jadowjee vs Harivalubhdas Bhaidas—Daphtary and F.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

308-95—Ardeshir H and D—Hormusjee Pestonjee Hongkongwalla and another vs Nowrojee Dadabhoy Nanjibora—Bland and N—Part heard.

76-92—Payne G and S—Rampratab Samrathroy and another vs Foolibai and another—Dickshit and D—Part heard.

436-91—Chitnis M and M—Chunilal Chotalal and others vs Bhookhandas Bhagtidas and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

To speak to the Minutes of Decree,

664-94—Little and Co—Vinayek Ramchunder Luxumonjee and another vs Goorunath Bawa Bapoo Bawa—Chitnis M and M.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

241-95—Craigie L and O—Thomas Alfred Bulkley and another vs P C H Snow and others—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

For Hearing Exceptions on Commissioner's Report.

877-70—Crawford B and Co—J C Cama and J Dorabjee—Mithibai vs L N Banajee and others—Ardeshir H and D, Craigie L and O, and Roughton and B.

For Further Direction and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

255-95—Thakurdas D and C—Abdoola Hajee Dawood vs Ramjee Balajee—Janardhun and A.

Postponed Long Causes.

106-95—James Peace—Balcrishna Shivshunker vs Khoja Mahomed Medi Tharia Topun—Tyabjee D and Co.

611-94—Wadia and G—Chundoojee Khooshaljee and others vs Poonamchand Krishnajee and others—M L Shroff, and Wadia and G.

38-95—M L Shroff—Poonamchund Krishnajee and others vs Chundoojee Khooshaljee and others—Wadia and G, and M L Shroff.

522-95—Thakoredas D and C—Ebrahimbhoy Ludhabhoy Chatoo vs Gangjeebhoy Mowjee—Payne G and S.

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 29th February 1896.)

Description.	1896.	1895.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	47,526	42,555	4,971	..	14,551	...
Goods	46,811	80,041	...	33,230	...	94,646
Other earnings	6,545	4,592	1,953	..	...	1,060
Total for week	1,00,882	1,27,188	...	26,306	..	...
Aggregate...	9,26,077	10,07,232	...	...	...	81,15

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490¼ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 29th February, 1896:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	1,63,113	6,76,281	4,512	8,43,906
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 Miles...	...	...	...	7,82,057

Increase .... Rs. 61,510

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WAGAL—March 11, at Borbhat Lane, Bombay, at her father's residence, the wife of Mr. Vinayek Nanabhoy Wagal, and daughter of Mr. Nana Bapoojee Kale, "Bombay Gazette," of a son.

SIND.

BIRTH.

CRAWSON—March 4, at Sukkur, the wife of Mr James Crawson, Locomotive Department, N-W Railway, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH

ROUNTREE—March 2, at Nimach, C I, the wife of the Rev Henry Rountree, Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1896.

THE work of revising the leases under which the agricultural land in the Presidency is assessed is proceeding apace, and green books containing selections from Government records in regard to various talukas continue to be published. According to a statement laid on the table of the Legislative Council a short time ago, at the instance of the Hon. Mr. Javerilal, there are only eight talukas in the Presidency in which revision survey operations have not been commenced,—five in the Broach district, two in the Panch Mahals, and one in Khandeish. The same statement gave a list of twenty-eight talukas in which survey operations were on the eve of completion, remeasurement and reclassification operations being in progress. In view of pending legislation in regard to the grievances of the Khots the green book that will most repay careful study is the one which gives the history of the revision survey settlement of the Izafat villages of the Karjat taluka. Any reference to its contents, however, will be of small value to readers who are not conversant with settlement questions unless some explanation is given of the status and position of the Khots, or hereditary district officers. The class in one which dates from the sixteenth century, when Khots were introduced by Mahomedan rulers partly as farmers of revenue and partly to carry out the duties discharged elsewhere by patels or village headmen. Mr. Rogers in his work on "The Land Revenue of Bombay" tells us that they were of different castes, but mostly Brahmins, and being men of influence, and to a certain extent of capital also, they gained such a hold in their position that they soon came to be regarded *de facto* as heriditary farmers, whatever they may have been *de jure*. On the introduction of British rule, some of them were found to possess written *sanads* of rights, while others were without documentary evidence of their right to exercise the powers they wielded. Many of the written titles had been granted a long time before, for the purpose of restoring the prosperity of villages; some deeds were granted by the Peishawa's direct authority, and others by that of local subordinate officers. The Khots not possessed of *sanads* had either acquired their villages by mortgage from the Dharakare, or derived their rights from farmers to whom the villages had been rented about the middle of the eighteenth century.

Under British rule little or no distinction has been drawn between the Khots holding villages by virtue of deed, and those not possessed of such titles. All alike have been treated as heriditary farmers, if not the actual proprietors of their villages. The distinction between an ordinary khot village and an izafat one is that the latter is held by zamindars, very few of whom possess *sanads* of tenure. In one respect the occupancy partakes of the nature of a vatan, for at the death of an Izafatdar his village is practically subject to the Hindu or Mahomedan law of inheritance, as the case may be. It was held when British rule was established that these izafati villages were resumable by Government at pleasure, and at the acquisition of the Konkan all the izafati villages, 120 in number, were resumed in common with the farmed villages retained under Government management. This view was modified later on, and orders were issued to restore to the dispossessed hereditary patels their rights, but the conditions laid down were so displeasing to the Izafatdars that only sixteen villages were resumed. It was the condition of the *ardhelis* or half-crop under-tenants which led revenue officers, when settlements were first undertaken, to adopt an unfavourable view in regard to the system of khot holdings. They took upon themselves to endeavour to better the condition of the *ardhelis* without paying sufficient attention to the fact that they were little better than helots. Indeed, the Khots frequently provided them not only with the requisites for cultivation, but frequently with the actual necessarses of life. The survey officers, however, accustomed to deal only with a class of tenants holding directly from the State, regarded the system as evil, and in endeavouring to raise the status of the miserable, dejected, and half-civilized creatures whom they found in the Southern Konkan, they came to regard the Khots as grinding rack-renting oppressors, whom they must bring down in order to bring the tenants up. The fact was overlooked that no change in the khoti system could remove the poverty of the districts due to such economic reasons as the undue pressure of the population upon the soil and the evil customs of the people. At this distance of time even those who participated in the policy then pursued would be ready to admit that these philanthropic attempts to interfere with the dealings of landlords and tenants *inter se*, were mistaken and ill-judged. They resulted in great disturbance to the peace and quietude of the khoti villages with but little corresponding advantage to the tenants. Under an Act passed in 1865, the superintendent at the time of a general survey might fix the demands of the Khots on the tenants. Under this provision the right of the Khots to make their own terms, even with their tenants at will, was constantly set aside. Fresh conditions were imported into the settlement leases, the acceptance of which the Khots considered would be equivalent to a surrender of their birthright as landlords, and there was a widespread refusal to accept the leases and provide the usual annual security for the payment of the revenue. The villages of those who refused the terms offered were placed under attachment, and litigation which lasted for many years ensued. So great and general was the discontent in the khoti districts, that a special commission was appointed to enquire into the subject. They found that the system as revised in 1865 would not work, and laid down the plan of a fresh settlement which was more or less embodied in the Act of 1880.

By this measure the Khots, although objecting to some of its details virtually gained what they desired. It was enacted that the "survey occupant" was not the permanent tenant but the Khot, who alone was entitled to deal directly with Government for the rent of the land, and the tenant had merely the right to hire from the Khot on certain terms. The names of all such tenants were to be entered in the village registers with full particulars of their customary rent, whether this might be a certain share of produce or a money payment, and of the incidence of their tenure. On the other hand, the right of occupancy of certain classes of holders, looked on by the Khots as mere tenants at will, was made more secure. The hereditary patels are now entitled to assistance free of payment in recovering their rents from defaulters. Provision is made against wilful delay or fraud by them in making the yearly crop estimates, and they are required to keep accounts of a simple character in a prescribed form and to prepare lists according to which managers on their behalf are appointed. The Khots were given the privilege of converting khoti into dhara land, as well as that of the refusal of the right to reclaim salt lands from the sea. In order to give permanency to the settlements, occupancy rights were to be determined once for all and not to accrue in future. "Thus at last," says Mr. Rogers, in describing the Act of sixteen years ago, "after nearly thirty years of mismanagement due to the mistaken philanthropic idea that the evil customs of a people existing for centuries can be changed by the simple will of the officers of Government or the passing of a law, was peace restored and the revenue administration of the khoti districts placed on a firm basis." But there is no finality in human laws: fresh grievances have been brought about by the operation of the Act of sixteen years ago, foremost amongst them being the fact that in some cases the Khots have to pay a larger revenue to Government than can be obtained from their under-tenants. The existence and to some extent the hardship of these grievances, have been admitted by the Bombay Government, and, as already stated, remedial legislation in regard to them will shortly be introduced.

THE seamen of Calcutta have presented to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal a memorial setting forth a list of grievances they are anxious to have redressed. Under ordinary circumstances a seaman may not leave his ship or the shipmaster discharge him at Calcutta, that port not being one of discharge. The consequence is interminable trouble, disputes, and insubordination. Indeed, the memorialists admit that Calcutta has earned an evil repute for "insubordination on the part of seamen," as well as for "oppression and exaction on the part of the shipmasters." This the seamen express themselves anxious to avoid, and make various suggestions as to how it might be done. A seaman in the port of Calcutta, it is alleged, is under serious disavantages in making his defence to a charge, or in stating his grievances in a court of law. He cannot claim his wages until he is discharged on the expiry of his articles, and he consequently receives no money during the term of his service, save such advances as his shipmaster may be pleased to grant. Thus, the memorial sets forth, the seaman is without money to obtain legal advice, and in presenting his defence or grievances to the court, is wholly dependent upon "his own untrained intelligence and halting vocabulary." His attempts at self-defence are couched in terms utterly incomprehensible to the Presidency Magistrate and to landsmen generally. Fifty per cent. of the seamen who appear in the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta in any one year are said to be foreigners, whose knowledge of the English language is confined to terms in ordinary use on boardship, and who are not only unable to state their complaint, or defence when on their trial, but do not even understand what passes in court, and whether the proceedings to which they have been helpless parties have terminated in their favour or not. They have lost confidence in the Calcutta Presidency Magistrate's court in consequence, and what they now ask is, that a special court be constituted which shall be presided over by a naval officer, in whose independence and acquaintance with life at sea in all its phases both masters and seamen could have confidence. This seems an excellent suggestion, and one, if adopted, which might make another comfortable shore-berth for an officer of the Indian Marine. But the seamen fearing this might possibly be deemed inexpedient, make an alternative suggestion. In case the local Government does not see its way to establish a separate and independent court for the trial of maritime cases, the seamen beg that a nautical assessor or assessors be appointed to sit with the Presidency Magistrate, and assist him in the proper disposal of cases. This is an arrangement not only likely to prove the more economical, but also the more efficient and expeditious.

THE House of Commons has passed a resolution, by a majority of eighty-five votes, in favour of the Sunday opening of museums and picture galleries. Without discussing whether it is a desirable innovation—we have expressed our opinion on the subject many times before—it may, we think, be taken as indicating popular discontent with the rigour of Sunday observance which at present obtains, and as reflecting the desire of the public in favour of amendment. Parliament has had the subject under consideration before. Only last year about this time, it will be remembered, a Bill was introduced which had for its object the amendment of an Act of over a hundred years old, passed for the purpose of "preventing certain abuses and profanations on the Lord's Day." The measure was introduced by Lord Hobhouse in view of the Leeds case, in which at the beginning of the year the prosecution only broke down through the wrong persons being accidentally summoned. What Lord Hobhouse's Bill sought to do was to relieve the organisers of Sunday lectures and music, not got up for the private gain of the givers, from the risk of prosecution. On the suggestion of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bill was referred to a Select Committee, and on Lord Cross undertaking to move for a Committee to consider the amendments which might be made in the old Act, the debate was adjourned. This Lord Cross did in April, but the Committee after evidence had been tendered decided that it would be better to put off consideration of the report until the following Session. This was in June, and the dissolution came and put an end to all things. The Commons' resolution may lead to the re-constitution of the Committee and to the general opening of not only numerous picture galleries, but also other places where pleasure is combined with instruction.

THE absolute necessity of having self-acting appliances for the protection of buildings from fire where no firemen are kept on the premises during the long hours of the night, has been exemplified by the fate of the Army and Navy Stores. A correspondent has taken exception to this proposition, the truth of which seemed to us to be axiomatic, on the ground that the Grinnell sprinklers failed to act when a large fire took place in the Hope mills some time ago. The cause of that failure was the absence of water in the tank from which the sprinklers should have been supplied. Investigation has shown that the water had leaked away through certain valves which had become clogged with impurities in the water, derived from the mill reservoir. Such water is always brackish and full of grit. The lesson conveyed by the resulting failure of the sprinkler's function when fire broke out, is that as much care should be taken to see that the water used is pure and free from dirt and grit, and that no leakage leaves the tank without the supply of water required to put out a fire before it has time to spread. Once the flames have got hold of a building "precautions" are useless; it is then a mere chance whether the fire brigade can save any part of the premises or not. Even with abundant hydrants and a series of tanks such as were provided for the safety of the Army and Navy Stores, if a fire be not tackled within ten minutes of the outbreak, the prospect of extinguishing it before great destruction of property has taken place is but slight. When the fire-brigade is absent, and the building locked up from the outside, tanks and hydrants are of no use whatever. Automatic appliances of one kind or another give unoccupied buildings the only chance of safety in such cases.

A DUNDEE paper publishes an instructive review, by Dr. Dawson Burns, of the report on the drink traffic of the United Kingdom. It appears that there was last year a consumption of £142,414,812 worth of liquor—an absolute increase on the previous year of £3,676,984. This is a very much greater increase than would be accounted for by the mounting population. It means that the average expenditure on drink per family was £18 3s. 10¾d., while in 1894 it was £17 17s. 8½d. This, Dr. Burns tells his readers, is greater by one-half than the total annual revenue of the country for every purpose of Imperial Government. It is generally supposed that the Scotchman is more addicted to drink than his English neighbour, though Dr. Burns strives to disprove this by showing that the average expenditure per family on drink in Scotland is only £2 16s. 9d., in England it is £3 16s. 8½d. But, unfortunately for his argument, three-fourths of the Englishman's bill is for comparatively innocuous beer, whilst three-fourths of the Scotchman's bill is for whisky. On his two pounds sixteen, therefore, the Scotsman is able to achieve very much more drunkeness, as statistics prove, than the Englishman with his three pounds sixteen. The former is, at less cost to himself, able to secure all the attendant incidents of domestic misery, personal demoralisation, and crime, at a pound per head less than the latter.

THE prediction in which we indulged a few weeks ago that the outbreak of small-pox in this city would not assume an epidemic form is being happily verified, and the number of cases is now steadily diminishing, notwithstanding that the total number of deaths from this cause during the week ending on Tuesday evening was fifty-five. Forty-three of these deaths were amongst Hindus of various castes, seven were of Mussalmans, three of Parsees, and two of Native Christians. This heavy mortality did not reach the European or Eurasian communities, but it compares unfavourably with the figures of the previous week, when there were 28 victims (including one European), and with those of the week ending on February 25, when 21 small-pox patients succumbed. The increase in the number of deaths, while partly to be accounted for by the fact that the battle for the life of a small-pox patient is somewhat more prolonged than in the case of most other infectious diseases, was to a large extent brought about by the prevalence of cold winds from the north, a very unusual feature of the weather so late in the cold season.

AN officer in the service of Government in this Presidency has become a Mussulman, and the powers that be, it is said, are somewhat exercised as to what their attitude should be. It is reported that when the Secretary of State was apprised of what had happened, Lord George Hamilton exclaimed at a meeting of the Council: "I have received two reports. One says he has been converted to Mahomedanism, and the other that he has turned Mussulman; I do not know which to believe." So the matter is under consideration.

IN the course of a deeply interesting lecture on Anglo-Indian poetry at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, last evening, the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine pointed out that many of our finest countrymen, some of them grave and reverend signiors in the high places of command, had poetical tastes and abilities, and had shown in the only durable form our life permits, the familiar joys and sorrows of the people amongst whom they dwelt. Amongst men of this class the lecturer mentioned Warren Hastings, Sir William Jones, Leyden, Bishop Heber, Mountstuart Elphinstone, Robert Gilfillan, and gave examples of their poetry. While speaking in appreciative terms of the poetry of these worthies he remarked that what Anglo-Indian poetry most lacks is the poet's knowledge of the Indian peoples and the Indian scenery, the changing aspects of the day and night, the seasons, and the annals of the day.

AS Mr. G. W. Roughton, President of the Municipal Corporation, proceeds home on the 1st proximo, and will not be present at the annual meeting when a vote of thanks would have been proposed, a special resolution was passed by the Corporation yesterday. On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Mehta, seconded by Dr. Bhalchandra, the resolution placed on record the high appreciation of the great ability, tact, and judgment, as well as the firmness combined with courtesy displayed by Mr. Roughton in the discharge of his arduous duties during his period of office as President of the Corporation.

AT a meeting of the Municipal Corporation held yesterday, it was resolved on the motion of Mr. Vincent, which was supported by the Hon. Mr. Mehta to grant to Mr. Tomlinson, their Water-Engineer, a gratuity of Rs. 10,000 on his retirement from service.

MR. A. G. MACKENZIE, Superintendent of her Majesty's Common Prison, received an intimation on Wednesday night that the Government of Bombay have refused to entertain the application made by the condemned man Tukaram Santu Savant for the commutation of the capital sentence, that had been passed upon him by Mr. Justice Candy at the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court, for murdering a young Hindu girl, at Sewree, for the sake of her ornaments. The application made by the prisoner was based on the ground that he had been acquitted by a majority of the special jury, with whom the presiding Judge disagreed, and on a retrial before another special jury presided over by the same Judge, he was unanimously found guilty of the offence. Tukaram will be executed along with Ellahikhan Gawshkhan, the Ripon Road murderer, on the morning of Saturday, the 21st instant, on the gallows, erected on the west side of the Common Prison.

THE Hon. Mr. G. W. Vidal, I. C. S., acting Chief Secretary to Government, Political, Special, Judicial, and Legislative Departments, is granted furlough for twenty-one months. During his absence Sir E. C. K. Ollivant, I.C.S., K.C.I.E., will act as Chief Secretary to Government with charge of the Political, Special, Judicial, Legislative, and Separate Departments.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

IMPORTANT APPOINTMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

Mr. Chamberlain has appointed Colonel Sir Richard Martin, Commandant-General of Bechuanaland and Rhodesia, and Deputy Commissioner of South Africa.

OPINION OF THE PRESS.

The *Standard*, commenting on this appointment, says that it is a serious curtailment of the privileges of the Chartered Company.

THE WAR IN ABYSSINIA.

Latest advices from the seat of war in Abyssinia state that King Menelik is advancing slowly towards Adigrat.

The roads to Kassala are still open.

ACTIVITY AMONG THE DERVISHES.

The *Times'* correspondent at Cairo states that two large Dervish forces are advancing on Kassala, and that raiding parties at Dongola are preparing for a descent on Egypt.

The same correspondent states that a disaster at Kassala will revive the Mahdist movement, especially in the direction of Suakin and Tokar.

THE NEW CHINESE LOAN.

The *Times* states that the preliminary contract for the Anglo-German loan to China has been signed at Pekin.

THE PROPOSED RETIRING ALLOWANCE TO THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

The *Times* strongly condemns the proposal of the Government to grant a retiring allowance of eighteen hundred pounds a year to the Duke of Cambridge, in addition to his existing emoluments. The grant, it states, is contrary to regulations and to the decision of the late Government, in which Mr. Balfour at the time acquiesced.

The *Times* recommends the Duke to decline the allowance beforehand.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman has given notice that he will bring forward a motion in the House for the rejection of the proposed vote.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AS MEDIATOR.

The Emperor of Austria will prolong his stay in the Riviera, and will visit her Majesty the Queen at Cimiez.

It is reported that his Imperial Majesty is desirous of promoting a reconciliation between Great Britain and Germany.

THE QUEEN.

MARCH 11.

Her Majesty the Queen has arrived safely at Cimiez.

THE AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, MARCH 11.

Count Goluchowski, Austrian Foreign Minister, has had two long interviews with the Emperor William.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 11.

The Sultan has conferred the Order of Imtiez on M. Nelidoff. This is regarded as cementing the tacit Russo-Turkish Agreement.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, MARCH 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oceana, with English mails of the 8th instant, left here, at 0-30 p.m., to-day.

MEDAL FOR KASHMIR TROOPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

A special medal is to be given by the Maharaja of Kashmir to troops of his State which served in Chitral during the late campaign.

OPIUM SALES.

The twelfth Bengal opium sales to the end of March are better than the estimate by thirty-nine lakhs, while the Bombay pass duty for eleven months are twenty lakhs worse than the estimate.

MILITARY CHANGES.

It is now finally decided that Major-General Duncan officiates in command of the Bombay Army, on General Nairne proceeding on leave.

General Gatacre will be posted to the Poona District; Colonel Westmacott officiates at Nagpur; and Colonel Tandy succeeds Colonel Westmacott as Colonel on the Staff.

THE RECENT RAID ON SALEGYIN.

RANGOON, MARCH 12.

The party of troops and police which is to be sent to punish the raiders and recover captives taken in the recent raid on Salegyin, will probably start from [illegible]ndat Sakan on the 15th instant.

LEAVE.

Colonel C. H. E. Adamson, Commissioner, Southern Division, will probably take leave, on urgent private affairs, for six months from the 15th April.

Colonel Grey will probably officiate as Commissioner, Southern Division, and Mr. Ross will probably succeed Mr. Grey at Yamethin.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, MARCH 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Mirzapore, left here, for Bombay, this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MARCH 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Arcadia, left here at 4 p.m., to-day.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Khedive, left here at 8 p.m., yesterday.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ravenna, left here at 9 a.m., to-day, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 11 a.m., on Sunday.

COLOMBO, MARCH 12.

H. M. S. Pigeon, from Bombay, arrived.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Muke Maru, left Tuticorin, for Singapore, on the 11th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Setos arrived at Zanzibar, from Bombay, on the 11th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3½

The Manchester market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	109¾
3 per cent. Rentes	102⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	119¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	65 3-16
Bar Silver	31 7-16

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE VOLUNTEER BILL PASSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

At the Council meeting, to-day, the Hon. Sir Henry Brackenbury, in moving that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Volunteers Act be taken into consideration, said that the Government of India had received no protests against the Bill, and the remarks which had been made upon the Bill in the press and elsewhere had been on the whole very favourable.

The Hon. Mr. J. Woodburn, as an old Volunteer, congratulated Sir Henry Brackenbury on the success of his Bill. He has widened considerably the field of volunteering employment and discipline to which the Volunteers are subjected. The Bill had been loyally accepted, and he thought the Government of India were to be congratulated upon the possession in the Volunteers of a body of men who were not behind patriots elsewhere in giving honest, faithful, and ungrudging service.

Sir Henry Brackenbury then moved that the Bill as amended be passed. If the Bill were passed, he said, the Volunteers who were enrolled before the passing of the Act would be required to give their adhesion to the terms of the Bill, and he expressed the hope that they would all without exception do so. They would then make the Volunteers a real force of real strength, and it would never be necessary in consequence of the holding back on their part that the Government should be compelled to have recourse to any form whatever of compulsory services.

The Bill was agreed to.

Sir Alexander Miller next moved that the Bill to amend the Legal Practitioners Act be taken into consideration. He said that the whole of the alterations in the Bill really extended to section 36. The objections had been received from every part of the country to the existing system, and suggestions were made for improvement. All turned upon the removal of this particular section. The High Court had also suggested the repeal of this section as condition precedent to their approbation for the measure at all. The Committee, therefore, thought they were justified in proposing that the section be repealed. So long as it remained in the Statute Book, it was impossible to give anything like real supervision over this question of the domestic tribunal, because so long as the profession of tout was declared by the law to be criminal, the offence to assert that such a man was tout would expose them to action for damages, and expose every District Judge in India to litigation of the most harassing description. It was now proposed to exclude these touts, whom he described as "pests of the courts," from the precincts of the court by giving public notice that such and such persons were touts, and subjecting the pleader, who might employ such person to domestic discipline. Lists of persons proclaimed to be touts would be framed and hung up in courts, and this would enable them to get rid of the "onus" thrown on the legal practitioners to prove their innocence. Of course, opportunity would be afforded to these men to show cause against the inclusion of their names.

Sir Griffith Evans, the Hon. Mr. J. D. Rees, the Hon. Mr. Ananda Charlu, and several other members supported the Bill, and after one or two small amendments had been adopted, the motion was agreed to.

The reports of the Select Committees on the Excise Act and the Indian Contract Act were then presented.

Sir Alexander Miller then moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the recognition in British India of Probates and Letters of Administration granted by Courts in the United Kingdom.

The motion was agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Alan Caddell announced that the Bill to amend the Merchant Shipping Act will not be proceeded with, at present, in consequence of certain communications received from the Board of Trade.

The Council then adjourned for a week.

At the next meeting of the Viceroy's Council, Sir Griffith Evans will ask a question regarding the transfer of the Property Act, and suggesting early amendment of certain points in the Bill.

CALCUTTA PORT DUES.

A notification appears in the current Calcutta *Gazette* to the effect that, in consequence of the estimated income of the Commissioners of the port of Calcutta being insufficient to meet the sums which are payable during the year to the Secretary of State and the holders of Debentures, a toll shall be levied from the 1st of April on all goods landed or shipped within the limits of the port at the rate of four annas per ton "in additon to or other than those prescribed by any scale of tolls, dues, rates, and charges now in force."

SALT DEPARTMENT.

New regulations for the subordinates of the Salt Depatment have been promulgated by Mr. Pattison, and been approved.

THE STANDING COUNSEL.

Mr. Dunn has been appointed to act as Standing Counsel, Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. O'Kinealy, on a year's furlough.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

The despatch on the Imperial Service Troops question has been submitted to the Secretary of State for approval. Colonel Melliss's opinions have been supported by the Government of India on every issue of importance.

THE LEE-METFORD.

The Secretary of State has expressed entire concurrence with the views of the Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry in India, on the proposal to use larger bullet for the Lee-Metford rifle. Colonel Hill's suggestions will probably be adepted at an early date.

THE N.-W. AND CENTRAL PROVINCES FINANCE.

The Government of India is restoring contributions levied at a time of the financial stress from the North-West and Central Provinces, owing to the scarcity suffered in these Provinces, and the consequent reduction in the balance at their credit.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MARCH 12.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Kweichowfu and Icbang.

The Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius, at midnight, on Sunday, the 14th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay from he United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 12th March, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	12	1	56 p.m.	...	17
Suez	12	2	50 p.m.	...	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of 12th March, 1896.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	20	—	2
" Karachi	...	20	—	1
" Madras	...	38	—	3

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, MARCH 11.

10 a.m	77·4

THURSDAY, MARCH 12.

6 a.m.	73·4
10 a.m.	78·5
2 p.m.	82·3
4 p.m.	83·3

THE DISASTROUS FIRE AT THE ARMY AND NAVY STORES.

FURTHER OFFICIAL REPORT.

THE news of Wednesday's fire at the Stores having been telegraphed to the Home Board by Major Hildebrand, that gentleman received a cable message yesterday giving him full discretionary powers. It has been decided to carry on the business for the present at the old premises in Apollo Street.

Yesterday morning, Inspector Roberts made the following further official report to the Commissioner of Police regarding the extensive fire which broke out at the Army and Navy Stores in the small hours of Wednesday morning, and resulted in the almost entire destruction of the interior of the building and its valuable contents:—"In continuation of the report submitted yesterday, I beg to give the details of the fire at the Store premises, as gathered by me in my inquiries. At about 3-45 a.m., a Goanese servant in the employ of the Esplanade Hotel heard an explosion in the Store premises, and on looking out of the window saw flames forking through two of the windows, on the ground floor of the Store premises. Seeing this, the servant called one of the stewards, and showed him what was occurring. The steward, on seeing that the fire was raging, immediately rang up the Centre Telephone exchange, and communicated the intelligence, asking that the several fire brigade stations should be communicated with. Having done this, the steward made his way round to the back of the Stores, and observed that the fire, which was then confined to the north-western corner of the building, was rapidly spreading. The steward called for the *ramosee*, but getting no response, returned to the telephone, and repeated his message. Within a few minutes two steamers arrived on the scene, together with the Chief of the Fire Brigade, who lost no time in getting his men to work. The other steamers of the brigade came on the scene in quick succession, and were speedily got at work. Notwithstanding, however, the efforts of the brigade, the flames continued to gain ground, and within half-an-hour of the discovery of the fire the whole portion of the main building was ablaze. At 5 a.m., the fire was at its height, and the flames communicated themselves to the shutters on the upper floor of the Esplanade Hotel. Perceiving this new danger, the Chief of the Brigade directed his attention to the hotel premises, and fortunately with the greatest success. The Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, the Elphinstone College, and the Secretariat were at this time in danger by the great number of live cinders that were being blown in their direction. Just at this time an additional steamer from the Government Dockyard arrived on the scene, and was the means of saving the building to the south of the Stores. At 6 a.m., it was evident that the efforts of the brigade and those who were assisting were telling, for from that hour the flames were not only held in check, but were gradually overcome, and by 7 o'clock the fire was practically at an end. At an early stage of the fire, the General Officer Commanding the Station, as also several of the Officers of the Royal and Indian Marine, were on the scene, and the contingents that accompanied these officers did good service in keeping back the crowd in salvaging the goods and in putting out the fire. The manager of the stores roughly estimates that the loss sustained is ten lakhs. Goods worth about Rs. 75,000 have been saved. The building and the contents were insured for Rs. 13,67,500, with the following insurance offices:—Royal, Rs. 6,00,000; Commercial Union, Rs. 1,72,000; South British, Rs. 2,07,000; London and Lancashire, Rs. 1,00,000; Liverpool L. and Globe, Rs. 1,50,000; Sun, Rs. 1,00,000; and New Zealand, Rs. 30,000. There appears to have been an elaborate system for extinguishing fires on the Store premises, but owing to the place being locked and the absence of the employe, who had charge of the keys of the premises, the whole of the money expended on this safe-guard was practically thrown away. Regarding the origin of the fire nothing is known, but I am inclined to the belief that it originated from the wires in connection with the electric lighting of the building. If the guists of these wires were carelesely or faultily made, they would result in the wires becoming red hot, and as a consequence the wooden cases, enclosing them, would take fire. If this theory is right, the fire must have originated before the closing of the Stores, and that there is some reason for believing that this was so, is evidenced by Mr. Hoar, the tailor, perceiving a strong smell of something burning at 8 p.m., which induced him to open his shop and inspect it, as also his godown. In addition to this, two ladies residing in Rampart Row state that at 1 a.m. they perceived an overpowering smell of something burning, but as it was at a distance, they took no notice of the smell."

ALARM OF FIRE IN THE FORT.

SHORTLY before 9 o'clock last evening residents in the Fort were aroused from their after-dinner chat by the news that "another big fire" had broken out. Wondering how it could be that so soon after the great disaster of Wednesday the Fort should be the scene of a further conflagration, people hurried out into the street to see what was the matter. On hearing that the outbreak had occurred in Church Gate Street, hundreds of people hurried thither, and on reaching the locality failed to discover the volumes of smoke and flames that they had been led to expect. The fact was that the chimney of the cook-room of Mr. W. J. Evans, on the fifth floor of Mr. J. P. Watson's premises, at the entrance of Church Gate Street, had caught fire, and people out-of-doors seeing the smoke jumped to the conclusion that another big break was imminent. In a few minutes after the smoke had been noticed, Mr. Nicholls, Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, arrived, and was quickly followed by the Fort steamer and fire-escape, under Mr. Weston, and the Colaba steamer and fire-escape, under Mr. Champ. There was no need for the services of the brigade, since the fire was readily extinguished by pouring a few buckets of water upon it—a work which was promptly carried out by the servants of the residents of the building. Although the fire engines were not brought into requisition, it was deemed desirable for them to remain a short time, as it was feared that the building being an old one, some of the wood-work near the chimney might take fire. It was, however, soon ascertained that there was nothing to fear in this respect, but to make assurance doubly sure the chimney was pulled down. The steamers and escapes were soon sent back to their respective stations, and the large crowd of people, who had filled the upper part of Church Gate Street, dispersed to their homes, gratified to find that there was so little foundation for the alarming rumours which had reached them:—

JERRY BUILDING IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The public mind has of late been much exercised by the frequent collapses of buildings in Bombay, and the consequent loss of human life and valuable property. The jerry-builder, who cares only for his rent, does not much mind public opinion, but the wonder of it is that our municipal authorities do not appear to have been roused to a sense of their duty on this subject. Just as I entered a tram-car near Thakordwar, yesterday morning, I heard an interesting discussion among some of its occupants anent a "chal" that is in course of building in the locality. I wish one of these gentlemen was a member of our Corporation. From what I could hear, I was able to gather that worn-out and rotten timber and mud were chiefly employed in the construction of the "chal." The appearance of this letter, I hope, will attract the attention of the authorities concerned to the matter, and if the allegation be true, steps will be immediately taken to prevent the use of the objectionable materials before the building is completed.—Yours, &c.,

R.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending March 10th was 575, giving a death-rate of 34·99 per annum per thousand as against 31·13 the corresponding period of last year, and 32·14 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 130 died from fevers; 55, small-pox; 9, measles; 76, phthisis; 1, cholera; 2, leprosy; 49, diseases of the nervous system; 92, affections of the respiratory organs; 24, diarrhœa; 3, dysentery; 22, still-born; 44, old age and debility; 10, accidents and violence The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 31; Brahmin, 18; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 8; Hindu of other caste. 275; Hindu outcaste, 59; Mussalman, 133; Parsee, 20; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 20; Eurasian, 4; European, 4. The total number of births was 357 as against 250 the corresponding period of last year, and 292 the average over the past five years.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, at the Municipal Hall, Mr. G. W. Roughton presiding. There were also present:—The Hon. Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Messrs. Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Bhagwandas Narrotumdas, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, T. W. Cuffe, Dr. Dominick A. De Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Messrs. Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, H. G. Gell, W. R. Hamilton, H. I. B. Hargrave, Charlestone Hewett, W. C. Hughes, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Mr. Jagmohandas Vandravandas Bhaisett, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Mr. Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kaliandas Keshavdas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Manekshah J. Taleyarkhan, Lieut.-Colonel A. B. Mein, Mr. Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Professor O. V. Muller, Messrs. Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Navroji Jehangir Gamadia, the Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Messrs. Rahimtulla Mohamed Sayani, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Messrs. R. H. Vincent, and Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar.

OCCUPATION OF A MARKET STALL.

The Corporation considered resolution of the Standing Committee, dated the 5th February, as under:—"That, with reference to letters, dated the 28th ultimo and the 3rd instant, from Messrs. Muncherji Pestonji Choksey and Limji Edalji, the Corporation be informed that on the 15th January last the Standing Committee expressed their opinion that shop No. 1, Arthur Crawford Markets, should, under the circumstances reported by the Acting Commissioner in his letter to the Secretary, No. 20,614, dated the 13th ultimo, be let to Jeebai, widow of Peerbhai Rahim, on certain conditions, and the shop has been let accordingly. That Messrs. Muncherjee P. Choksey and Limji Edalji be informed accordingly."

Dr. Bhalchandra moved that the resolution be recorded, and Messrs. Choksey and Limji Edalji be informed in terms of the Committee's resolution.

Dr. Katrak said that some explanation was required why the Commissioner gave sanction for rent which was less than that offered by others for the shop, and he, therefore, moved an amendment to the effect that the consideration of the subject be postponed, and that in the meantime the Commissioner be requested to place all the papers in connection with the subject before the Corporation.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta, though he did not agree with the resolution arrived at by the Standing Committee, thought that the matter was within the province of the Standing Committee and the Commissioner, and he moved another amendment to the effect that the petitioners be informed accordingly.

The last amendment was agreed to, and carried as a substantive proposition.

THE DISINFECTING CHAMBER.

In accordance with a notice of motion, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed proposed: "That the Acting Municipal Commissioner be requested to report whether the disinfecting chamber referred to in the resolution of the Corporation No. 1201, dated the 9th May, 1892, has been erected in Bassein Street, for which purpose the Corporation sanctioned the leasing of a plot of ground from the Port Trut, and, if so, with what result. He said that at the present time small-pox was raging as an epidemic, and such a chamber would be of great use, and be the means of preventing an epidemic.

The motion was carried.

MR. ACWORTH'S MONOGRAPH ON THE DRAINAGE OF BOMBAY.

The Corporation next proceeded to consider a letter to the Secretary, from the Acting Commissioner, forwarding an extract from letter from Mr. H. A. Acworth, I. C. S., on the subject of the preparation of a monograph on the drainage of Bombay, the the cost of printing which is estimated at Rs. 2,000.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta moved the sanctioning of the cost, and observed that Mr. Acworth, being thoroughly acquainted with the history and condition of the drainage of Bombay, was quite competent to do the work. Whatever some members might think of Mr. Acworth's treatment of certain Municipal questions, they could not deny that he was an able and efficient officer and competent to do full justice to the work which they entrusted him with. (Applause.)

Mr. Shroff seconded the motion, remarking that such a work would be very useful to the members.

Dr. Cowasji asked if it would clear the drains?

Mr. Shroff replied that it would clear their muddled and misty brains. (Laughter.)

The proposition was carried.

PROPOSED GRATUITY TO MR TOMLINSON.

Mr. R. H. Vincent, in pursuance of a notice of motion, proposed "That letter to the Secretary, No. 24,402, dated the 25th ultimo, from the Acting Commissioner, forwarding an application from Mr. S. Tomlinson, Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, for a gratuity on his resigning the service, be considered by the Corporation; and (2) that, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, the Corporation will, as a special case, be prepared to sanction the payment to Mr. Tomlinson, on his resignation of Municipal service, of a gratuity not exceeding Rs. 10,066-1-6, being the amount which under the terms of proviso to rule 12 of the 'Regulations for Pensions and Gratuities,' may be granted to him by the Corporation." Mr. Vincent, in support of his motion, said that the proposal was brought forward some time ago, when Mr Tomlinson applied for furlough, but that officer now having chosen to resign the service had applied for the gratuity which he hoped the Corporation would cheerfully, and with their usual generosity for deserving officers, grant to the applicant. There was no member of the Corporotion who would deny that Mr. Tomlinson had always performed his arduous duty in an honest and straightforward manner which had brought the Municipality an increased revenue. He had given them a good water-supply, which was the best throughout the length and breath of India, and it would be a graceful act on the part of the Corporation if they on appreciating his services at their proper worth were to grant him the proposed gratuity. Had it not been for the fact that Mr. Tomlinson's ability was generally known throughout India and elsewhere, he could not have been selected to the post to which he had been appointed by the Singapore Municipality. Mr. Vincent, under the circumstances, asked the Corporation to consider the application of Mr. Tomlinson carefully and favourably, and hoped it would be granted without a demur. (Applause.)

Mr. S. D. Khote, in seconding the proposition, remarked that if Mr. Tomlinson had been a gentleman of less candour he would have obtained his furlough on the usual allowance, and would have at the same time given his services to the Singapore Municipality. But he was very honest and straightforward, and would not do so. The Corporation would only be doing justice to a deserving officer if they were to grant him the amount asked for. There could be no doubt that Mr. Tomlinson was the best and most competent engineer of the Municipality.

Mr. Mehta: "Bus."

Mr. Khote remarked that, as Mr. Mehta said "bus," he would obey his order, and would not speak any further. (Laughter.)

The Hon. Mr. Mehta thought that he was sure the matter would be discussed without importing into the debate controversial matters or acrimonious observations. (Hear, hear.) He did not agree with the last speaker, when he said that it would look dignified if the Corporation were to pay the amount asked for, because that was hardly any reason why money should be given. He did not agree with the last speaker also when he said that if Mr. Tomlinson was a gentleman of less candour he would have served the Singapore Municipality while on furlough, but he did not prefer to take that course. Such kind of argument did not speak well of their officers, who were all men of candour and honesty, and who were all expected to tell the truth. He refused to believe that there was a single officer in the Municipality who would conceal anything from them, and when applying for leave would not inform them that he was going to devote his time and energy to some other kind of business. As stated by him (Mr. Mehta) on a previous occasion, furlough was intended for officers to recoup their broken-down health and constitution from constant wear and tear, and they were not expected to devote their time and energy on some other duty during that period. There was a misconception propagated by members of the Corporation that an officer in Government service could, if he desired, devote his furlough-time elsewhere. If Mr. Tomlinson had obtained the furlough and had taken up another employment, the Corporatian would have been justified in refusing to pay him the allowance during that period of his leave. He challanged Mr. Hamilton to quote his authority for the fact that Government officers were at liberty to employ themselves elsewhere during the period of their furlough. On the last occasion Mr. Hamilton made use of very strong language—rather abusive language—when he said that it would be shameful and disgraceful not to grant furlough to Mr. Tomlinson on the terms applied for by him. Such proposals, Mr. Mehta said, ought not to be considered, with any bias or prejudice, as the use of violent language often nullified the effect which was sought to be produced by some speakers, and he hoped that neither bias nor prejudiced feelings would be evinced in the present instance. (Hear, hear.) Supposing Mr. Tomlinson would not have retired but obtained his furlough, he would have drawn something like six thousand rupees, and the Corporation would have been obliged to pay him the amount. He had, besides, contributed to the pension fund about three thousand rupees, and these two amounts aggregated the sum of money now asked for in shape of gratuity. He hoped the Corporation would not haggle with a deserving officer, who had served them so long, and in such an able manner. (Applause.) He did not agree with Mr. Vincent on his remark that Mr. Tomlinson created the water-supply of Bombay. That was a statement to which, if no other member, Dr. Blaney was sure to demur to. (Laughter, and hear, hear.) Mr. Tomlinson might have been guilty of errors here and there, but that should not detract from the value of an officer who had worked so long with ability and zeal—(Applause)—and the Corporation would be doing a very graceful act if they were to accord to their retiring officer the amount unanimously. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Bomanji Pestonji Master was surprised at the attitude of Mr. Mehta, who on the last occasion opposed the payment of Rs. 6,000 to Mr. Tomlinson and who for reasons best known to himself had veered round at the present moment and advocated the payment of a larger sum. (Laughter, and hear, hear.)

Mr. Mehta reminded Mr. Master that there was a chance of Mr. Tomlinson returning at that time.

Mr. Master did not like Mr. Mehta laughing him, and said he could not agree with Mr. Mehta on the proposal. The members would look very foolish in the eyes of the public if they followed Mr. Mehta. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Wacha said that it was rudiculous on the part of Mr. Master to suppose that they would look foolish if they paid Mr. Tomlinson his due. (Hear, hear.) They would have to pay Mr. Tomlinson the three thousand rupees which he had paid towards the pension fund on his retirement, and he would have been entitled also to the furlough allowance if he continued his services two months longer.

Mr. Hamilton said that Mr. Master was quite right in remarking that Mr. Mehta was shifting his ground, and was inconsistent. However, he congratulated Mr. Mehta on his return to reason. (Laughter.) He was always willing to make use of impetuous and warm language.

Mr. Mehta said that he (Mr. Hamilton) did not make use of impetuous and warm language, but he made use of abusive language. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Wacha: Under what section of the penal code could such expressions be used?

Mr. Hamilton replied that he would always use abusive language if it was so described, whenever he found that the Corporation had done a disreputable thing.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta rose to a point of order, and asked if Mr. Hamilton was justified in making use of the word disreputable in connection with the Corporation's acts. It was a well-known rule of the Corporation that no member was entitled to make disparaging remarks about the Corporation generally or its individual members. (Applause.)

Mr. Hamilton said that what he meant to say was that if such a thing occurred again he would use strong language.

The President ruled that Mr. Hamilton was not justified in making such observations against the Corporation.

Mr. Hamilton said that under the circumstances, the language used by him on the last occasion was perfectly justifiable, because, if it was unnecessarily strong language, the President would have with his usual candour and straightforwardness called him to order.

Mr. Mehta again rose to a point of order, saying that no member had a right to criticise the ruling of the President. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Hamilton: I only explain.

The President asked Mr. Hamilton to confine his remarks to the subject before them.

Mr. Wacha remarked that Mr. Hamilton was only taking advantage of the forbearance of the President.

Mr. Hamilton again said that he had made use of strong language, whenever he found it necessary to do so.

Colonel Mein rose to a point of order. He pointed out that they were not discussing Mr. Hamilton's language, but gratuity to Mr. Tomlinson.

The President having again asked Mr. Hamilton to confine his remarks to the subject in question,

Mr. Vincent's proposal was put to vote and carried.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE PRESIDENT.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said that they were aware that their President was leaving Bombay for Europe before the next annual meeting of the Corporation, and under that circumstance he thought that the members of the Corporation would not allow him to part without giving some expression of opinion for the valuable services rendered by him to the Corporation during his tenure of office for the last twelve months. Every member would agree with him that the labours of the President were by no means of a high character. They had been growing from day to day and were becoming arduous, requiring great tact, discretion, and judgment, and also legal training for the purpose of guiding the proceedings of the Corporation. (Applause.) Mr. Roughton, as they all knew, had always risen to the occasion, and performed his duties to the complete satisfaction of the Corporation, and he, therefore, deserved their most sincere and cordial acknowledgment by passing a vote of thanks in suitable language and placing it on their records. He then moved that on the occasion of the approaching departure for Europe of Mr. G. W. Roughton, the President, before the next monthly meeting, the Corporation desired to place on record their high appreciation of the great ability, tact and judgment as well as the firmness combined with courtesy displayed by him in the discharge of his arduous duties during his period of office as President of this Corporation.

Dr. Bhalchandra, in seconding the proposal, said he had very great pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks to Mr. Roughton so ably moved by the Hon. Mr. Mehta. Mr. Roughton had filled the Presidential chair with great ability, unswerving impartiality, and real tact and judgment. He always evinced a desire to allow each councillor his due share in the discussion of the various important questions which came on for consideration before the Corporation during the official year that was just about to expire. His ruling, whether right or wrong, showed a thorough mastery of the Municipal Act, a rare legal acumen firmness, and, above all, a deep sense of responsibility attaching to the exalted position of the President, and he had, no doubt, met with the approval of the majority. His Presidentship would also be long remembered in the annals of the Corporation in connection with the visit of his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, Governor of Bombay, on the memorable 16th January, 1896, when the Corporation very cooly discussed the ensuing year's Budget Estimates; and which would always be a red-letter day in the history of the Corporation, especially as no Governor had up to that time conferred such an honour on it. On the whole he believed that he would be echoing the unanimous sentiment of the Corporation, that he had given general satisfaction, and that he would be ranked amongst the best Presidents who had graced the Presidential chair. (Loud applause.)

The Hon. Mr. Mehta remarked that the President's modesty prevented him from putting the proposition to vote, and he would, therefore, do it himself.

The proposition was put to the meeting, and carried by acclamation.

The President, in reply, said: Gentlemen,—I can only thank you as I do from the bottom of my heart for the resolution you have just passed. When eight years ago I joined the Corporation, I never anticipated becoming its President, but having done so under the belief that it is the duty of one who earns his bread in the city to do what he can for it in return. I have endeavoured to do my best. That I have not been altogether unsuccessful, is shown by the resolution you have just passed. The duties of the President of the Corporation are no light matter. It is not only the actual presiding at the meetings that comprises his duties, but there are number less matters, such as settling minutes, correspondence, committees, and so on, all which take up on the average about two hours a day, no easy matter for a busy man. And the President must have an intimate acquaintance with the Municipal Act, for he never knows what is going to be sprung on him. However, little I may have known of the Act when I took the chair. (Laughter.) I consider myself an authority in it now—which I don't regret, as so far as acquiring knowledge of the Act goes. I consider myself during my year of office to have been again under articles. (Laughter.) I can only thank the Corporation individually for the hearty support they have given me on all occasions, and the unanimity with which my rulings been received. But that it is a tradition of the Corporation to accept the rulings of the chair. I only remember one being contested and that was in relation to the lighting of private streets in which counsel advised I was wrong, but I still believed I was right. (Hear, hear.) I believe I have missed no meetings in my year of office—(hear, hear)—and I only hope that if you grant me the leave of absence for which I have applied, I may not have to resign my connection with the Corporation, but on my return do what I can for it and the city. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

This concluded the business before the meeting.

DEATHS FROM SMALL-POX.

WE have been furnished by Dr. T. S. Weir, the Health Officer, with the following comparative statement of deaths from small-pox during the last two weeks.

Date.	No. of deaths.	Date.	No. of deaths.
Wednesday, 26th Feb.	2	4th Mar.	13
Thursday, 27th "	5	5th "	7
Friday, 28th "	3	6th "	11
Saturday, 29th "	5	7th "	5
Sunday, 1st March	1	8th "	6
Monday, 2nd "	4	9th "	7
Tuesday, 3rd "	8	10th "	6
Total for the Week	28		55

Wednesday, 11th March	4
Thursday, 12th "	3

CAPTAIN A. E. S. HARTIGAN, 6th Bombay Cavalry, is appointed Cantonment Magistrate, at Jacobabad, in addition to his Military duties, vice Lieutenant C. H. Lewis, proceeding with his Regiment to Quetta.

ANGLO-INDIAN POETRY.

LECTURE BY MR. JUSTICE JARDINE.

AT the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, last evening, the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, I.C.S., Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, and President of the Royal Asiatic Society, lectured on the above subject in the presence of a most appreciative audience.

Dr. Waters, the President of the Institute, by way of introduction, said Mr. Justice Jardine was so very well known in the city that he need hardly make any remarks as to the rich treat which they all expected from his lecture.

The following is a verbatim reproduction of the lecture, which was frequently applauded:—

There are in this loud stunning tide of human care and crime, many persons who suspect the man of affairs if he carries music in his heart into his place of business, people who concur with the Cambridge Wrangler in the objection to Milton's Paradise Lost that it proves nothing. They, while not sharing in the regrets of Judge Blackstone at bidding good-bye to the great English poets, would nod their wise heads in praise of his resolve to stick to the Court of Common Pleas:—

> The tedious forms, the solemn prate,
> The pert dispute, the dull debate,
> The drowsy Bench, the babbling hall,

and perhaps prefer the man of one idea to such a Judge as Sir Walter Scott or his friend John Leyden, poets whose judicial decisions have left no more trace than, alas! those pronounced by Sir James Mackintosh when Recorder of Bombay. Some people there are whom a quotation startles like the sudden bite of a mosquito, who think a lecture or a law report should let nothing in but what the venerable Blackstone calls.—

> "Sounds uncouth and accents dry
> That grate the soul of harmony;"

and I was once told by one of the Bench that an opponent at the Bar had treated an allusion to one of Richardson's heroines as almost a personal injury. I think, however, that no apology is really needed for the gracious presence of a Muse, wherever you find her: it is only the pedants who would exclude them from the University or the Court of Law or the Sassoon Institute: poetry, like wisdom, is justified of all her children. Now, there is one great lawyer, Lord Coke, with whom nobody during the two centuries since he died has liked to differ; and he has enshrined his learning in some volumes of reports, never disdaining a beautiful quotation when it suited the subject, so that e.g his report of the case of Swans, where the point is the custom of the realm of England about the ownership of the young birds, is explained by the reasons why the noble swan goes to his death singing joyfully. It is interesting, as I will soon try to show, that in India many of our finest countrymen, some of them grave and reverend signiors in the high places of command, had poetical tastes or abilities like those which adorned Bacon and Coke and Blackstone; and during their life-time and since were seen to be the Swans of the Society they dwelt among, adding the tinge of romance to it, feeling its pathos, shewing in the only durable form our life permits the familiar joys and sorrows, which with varying appearances affect in the same way the children of men from one generation to another and in whatever climes they roam.

WARREN HASTINGS' POETRY.

Let us begin with our first Governor-General of India, Warren Hastings, "mens æqua in arduis." He and Cowper the poet were little boys together at Westminster School: through all his adventurous career he kept up his literary tastes; and like many men who in the zenith of their powers have no time much to spare to the Muse, he was wont to throw off occasional pieces, which, I believe, have never been collected. When he retired from Bengal on the voyage home he wrote some odes in imitation of Horace. One of these used to be found in the editions of Chambers' Encyclopædia common when I was a boy; and is full of interest to Anglo-Indians as it contains his mature reflections on the adage that, wherever we go, black care pursues us still. Both Maratha and Sikh, he says, sought by war and plunder to get to ease and comfort: and yet when the ends are in their reach, they can't give up the uneasy means, the life of rapine and pillage. So, too, the Indian prince with his gems and gold: so also Lord Clive.

> "To ripened age Clive lived renowned,
> With lacs enriched, with honours crowned,
> His valour's well-earned mead."

Yet even he found life too full of cares to be endured. This poem is addressed to another Indian Civil Servant, for whom Hastings wishes the very things of which Blackstone dreamed—retirement amid rural shades, and the visits of the Muse of Poetry. Hastings had, as one of his members of Council at Calcutta, another man well-known to literature when the authorship of Junius was ascertained—I mean that turbulent politician Sir Philip Francis, the translator of Horace; but there is not any evidence that the two were in the habit of meeting together for literary purposes though they did at a duel. The political matters in dispute were too great and many between them. James Macpherson, who lies in the Poets' corner in Westminster Abbey,—I mean the author of Ossian, who also joined in the fray, with Junius, had some connection with India as Agent in England for the Nawab of the Carnatic. India was in those times far, far away from the British Isles: and so remained unvisited by those who had already drunk of Helicon or begun to climb Parnassus.

SIR WILLIAM JONES AND LEYDEN.

But in 1803 John Leyden, M.D., of Saint Andrews, came to Madras as an Assistant Surgeon, determined if he could to surpass in philology another man of lasting reputation, also a poet—I mean Sir William Jones, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court at Fort William, also one of the few connected with India who have written patriotic lays. If you study that noble ode which begins—What constitutes a state? and ends

> "Shall Britons languish and be men no more?
> Since all must life resign
> Those sweet rewards, which decorate the brave
> 'Twere folly to resign
> And steal inglorious to the silent grave."

If you study these verses, I think you will be glad that Jones is commemorated in St. Paul's Cathedral by the East India Company. Leyden's life, in many ways a contrast to that of Jones, was animated with the same spirit. He was the son of a lowland shepherd, but the parish school system of Scotland founded by John Knox gave him a chance of a career: he began Latin at the parish school. Leyden's friendship was cherished by Sir John Malcolm when Resident of Mysore: this Governor of Bombay to be, finding Leyden's Scenes of Infancy on the table, sat down and wrote five verses on the title page, of which I select one:

> "'Tis songs like thine that spread the martial flame
> Mid Scotia's sons and bid each youth aspire
> To rush on death, to gain a deathless name
> And live in story like his glorious sire."

Leyden, finding this said he would not be attacked at his own trade, and would neither eat nor drink until he had answered the fine compliment. So in half-an-hour he caps the verses:

> "Careless of fame, nor fond of praise
> The simple strains spontaneous sprung
> For Teviot's youths I wrote the lays,
> For Border maids my songs I sung
> Torn from my native wilds afar
> Enough for me if souls like thine,
> Unquenched beneath the Eastern star,
> Can still applaud the high design."

Leyden in 1803 gave what I think must be the first laurel wreath to the martial brows of Wellington. The poem is however, hardly known. It begins—

> Shout Britons for the battle of Assaye!
> For that was a day
> When we stood in our array
> Like the lion's might at bay,
> And our battle word was "Conquer or die."

Leyden also sang the death of Nelson, whose eagle-soul, he says, was at home in the broad meridian blaze of war. This fervour, this enthusiasm, helped to bring Leyden's useful life to an end so soon—in Java in 1811: where the author of the Mermaid ended his days, far from Corrievreckan's roar and lonely Colonsay, as Sir Walter Scott bewails:

> "Quenched is his lamp of varied lore
> That loved the light of song to pour:
> A distant and a deadly shore
> Has Leyden's cold remains."

In his Indian poetry we perceive the element of pathos, an early pourtraying of the sentiment which makes Sir Alfred Lyall in one of his ballads call India the Land of Regrets. In the wilds of Cherical in Malabar he sees an Indian gold coin: and with the jackals shrieking and the tent ropes flapping in the lonely camp, he wonders why the desire of gain led his steps afar from Teviotdale and Esk and Eden's classic wave. A feeling more tender even than the memory of childhood enriches the world with verses like this:—

> Slave of the mine! thy yellow light
> Gleams baleful as the tomb-fire drear.
> A gentle vision comes by night
> My lonely widowed heart to cheer;
> Her eyes are dim with many a tear
> That once were guiding stars to mine;
> Her fond heart throbs with many a fear
> I cannot bear to see thee shine.

I pass by Leyden's translations of Oriental poems as I do those of Sir W. Jones and others. For Leyden drew his inspiration from Scotland; he pleads that if departed spirits can mingle with the mortal throng.—

> "Tis when from heart to heart we roll
> The deep-toned music of the soul
> That warbles in our Scottish song."

BISHOP HEBER.

I may mention in passing the amiable and accomplished Bishop Heber, who, after only three short years of India, died at Trichinopoly in 1826. The poem in his journal about his marching to Bombay to meet Mrs. Heber breathes much affection, and in that way is rather unique for the time when few Indians wrote poems of a domestic sort. Neither did the charms of the fair sex become the theme of many lays among a society where they were few, and which was devoted to jollity and sport. It was Walter Savage Landor in England who paid the tribute of verse to a Miss Aylmer, who came out to her uncle, a Judge at Calcutta, and died young and was buried there in 1800, a descendant of the Kings' of England:

> Ah, what avails the sceptred race
> Ah, what the form divine
> What every virtue, every grace,
> Rose Aylmer, all were thine.
> Rose Aylmer whom these wakeful eyes
> May weep but never see
> A night of memories and of sighs
> I consecrate to thee.

Somewhere in this time a military officer found in a book at Agra among the remarks which visitors scribbled about the Taj Mahal the following epigram, which he put into the Memoirs he afterwards wrote. It alludes to the Mogul Emperor who raised that glorious work of fine intelligence over his wife's remains:

> "Oh thou whose grand imperial mind could raise
> This splendid trophy to a woman's praise,
> If love or grief inspired the bold design
> No joy or sorrow ever equalled thine."

You will find verses as good here and there in the books of those decades, and some Latin verse by the great Marquis Wellesley. But I think that both patriotism and domestic affection seldom found their way into song. No ballad is known about Kirkee or Koregaum, no impatient Laureate was ready with his verses in the "Times" newspaper, as they are now a day or two after the telegram before the dead are buried or the smell of the gunpowder has been blown off the battle-field. To understand the state of society in India then, you can't do better than read for the three Presidencies such books as Pandurang Hari or the memoirs of a Griffin or Major Bevan's recollections of Madras. You find that in those days much claret, brandy and beer was drunk with heartfelt appreciation. These habits are amply reflected in such poetry as we can lay our hands upon. The rank and file of officers, were people of very different tastes to men like Leyden or Jones or Heber. I have studied a poem about

"BURRA SAHEBS."

It was printed in Cheapside in 1816 with this title, "The Grand Master or Adventures of Qui Hi in Hindustan. A Hudibrastic poem in eight cantos by Quiz." The celebrated engraver, Rowlandson, in his coloured pictures after page 206 ekes out the verse, where we see Qui Hi arriving at the Apollo Bunder, drinking beer in the Bombay Tavern, attending General Koir Wig's Levee, making a morning call, hunting in Love Grove with the Bobbery Pack, falling down dead drunk at Bobbery Hall, drowning his cares in drink in the Bombay Jail, dying there in misery, and lastly, drawn in a bullock hearse to Padree Burrow's Go Down, the burial ground on the Queen's Road, where he is buried with military honours. Now the writer of this strange poem, whoever he was, knew personally a great deal about the Bombay, the India of that time. He hates the powers that be, he thinks every man has his price; he is one of those whom neither man nor woman can please. Governors, Generals, Judges, Attorneys are denounced as corrupt and vulgar; all his civil servants are inflated with pride. The writer's sympathies are all with the penniless subalterns, with Ensigns on Rs. 130 a month; but withal he is generous and sometimes pathetic; and the moral is plainly drawn that many a fine young fellow or rather boy, almost as soon as he reported his arrival, dropped into debt and dishonour, drink, and misery, because in the emphatic language of the Bible, no man cared for his soul. The writer and the engraver also deal savagely with the politics of the East India Company. I don't find much to quote, but here is the book for you to look at. In the bacchanalian verses of the time you find plenty of bad taste, and not much real joy. It is clear that a man took good care to drink harder, if it was at his comrade's expense. In Bombay, if he spent the day in the fields with his gun, he carried a strong brandy dubbed mahogany with him, which was said to protect him from the sun's rays; there were no helmets then. To some extent this is a literature of despair; these men threw away life and had little left, but the worm, the canker and the grief They felt the remorse which sometimes tortured, Robert Burns; and they had not his light from heaven. I may choose as a finer sample of this vein of thought, a poem written by a military officer in 1834, the last victim of a dreadful epidemic of cholera at Bellary. I take it from the story of the Count de Warren in a book called L'Inde Anglaise. He was there at the time, an officer in our army, and knew all the parties. He says he went one evening with a score of officers, some married, some single, all young and full of hope and gaiety. They sat down at a long table by the light of the moon in the compound and made profound libations. One young fellow called a toast which, I think, referred to quick promotion:—A bloody war and a sickly season. Ah, writes the soberer Frenchman, this wish or rather blasphemy was to be realised sooner than he thought. In the midst of the fumes of tobacco, tea, coffee, beer, punch, and grog, Mon. "de Warren noticed the symptoms of cholera on the brows of a young Scotsman, so he nudged the surgeon of the regiment, who took him away quietly, not wishing to spoil the meeting. The surgeon came back alone; the other was dead. The plague had begun. As the pestilence spread, the survivors drowned fear "dans les orgies, au milieu des chants feroces et mystiques." What I now quote struck Mon. de Warren as "sublime de genie, de tristesse et de sauvagerie."

> We meet 'neath the sounding rafter,
> And the walls around are bare;
> As they shout back our peals of laughter,
> It seems as the dead were there.
> Not here are the goblets glowing;
> Not here is the vintage sweet.
> 'Tis cold as our hearts are growing,
> And dark as the doom we meet.
> Time was when we laughed at others,
> We thought we were wiser then,
> Ha, ha, let them think of their mothers,
> Who hope to see them again.
> Not a sigh for the lot that darkles,
> Not a tear for the friends that sink!
> We'll fall midst the wine cup's sparkles,
> As mute as the wine we drink.
> Who dreads to the dust returning?
> Who shrinks from the sable shore?
> Where the high and haughty yearning
> Of the soul can sting no more.
> Cut off from the land that bore us,
> Betrayed by the land we find!
> When the brightest are gone before us,
> And the dullest are most behind.
> *Chorus*—Stand stand to your glasses—steady!
> 'Tis all we have left to prize.
> One cup to the dead already,
> Hurrah for the next that dies!

SPORT AS AN ANTIDOTE TO VICE.

One sees that this poem, Pagan in recklessness, Byronic in despair, was the fruit of appalling events. I doubt if it is a fair picture of life in 1834, for I have known many of the men of that time. In the Bombay Presidency, at least the vulgarer vices of men were met by a counter current, the love of sport, especially of pig-sticking, which brought the principles of the Stoics into the hours of the day, though sometimes the epicurean nights might be rosy-crowned. The drunkard had no chance among them, because,

> Firm hand and eagle eye,
> Do they require who dare aspire
> To see the wild boar die.

This maxim is found in the famous song which the poet himself sang over the dead body of a perfect monster of a boar he had helped to spear in 1828: this boar ran with the foot of the deer and charged with the force of the buffalo: he killed one horse dead on the spot and ripped two others very severely. You know the opening verse:—

> "The boar, the mighty boar's my theme
> Whate'er the wise may say,
> My morning thought, my midnight dream
> My hope throughout the day."

In the page of the Oriental Sporting Magazine just opposite the above, a more Hudibrastic poet begins his Tales of the Tinkers, men who had tried to become sportsmen, but tried in vain, apparently because they loved the Dice, the Hooka, and the Bottle. One of them being lured by a more vicious pursuit had failed to keep an appointment with a panther of enormous size, whom his two comrades had speared in the den without his aid. Then they expelled him from their sport as a recreant and a traitor. There are songs about the lion, and the bison too: but in those days the flowers of poetry bloomed over the boar. His praise was still united with that of the flowing bowl, the goblet filled to the brim: but the boar himself was the real cause of the feast, and the song, and as great a rival to wine, as in the days of Adonis he was to Venus. Mountstuart Elphinstone, himself worthily commemorated as a great boar hunter in a long poem, tells us how he and his friends sometimes rode back to camp, reciting Grey's Elegy or Lycidas. But the Deccan poets twisted such gems into hymns of sport or poeans over the boar. One at Deesa begins—

> "The trumpet sounds the death of yon huge boar."

Another to the tune of "a hunting morning" admits that the bowl can never rival the sounder's start, or the crash of the grey boar breaking: and continues:

> Tho' some still swear no charm can vie
> With Beauty's glance and tone,
> Yet give me the flash of the boar's brown eye,
> And the roar of his dying groan.

A third while drinking his claret slightly surveys and slightly overpasses the ruby wine, the eyes of women, the scholar's lore and the golden store. The real zest of life is only to be reached in "the rush of the charging boar, my boys." Yet another sings that cheeks like Hebe fresh as rose in June are not as fair to see 'as the sight of the grey boar rushing." The Assyrian who came down like a wolf on the fold, is converted into a hunter, who appears at peep of day, and "the mighty boar shrunk from the gleam of his spear." I find even the Hog-hunter's Dirge. A good man meets death like as a hunted hog goes to sleep:

> "His sports are o'er and gone.
> Calmly he sleeps alone,
> Like a boar in the sugar cane,
> When the sun has set,
> And his foes are met,
> To tell o'er their feats again,"

POEMS ON SPORT.

The prime poet of all S. Y. S. is quite clear that a man would forsake his bonnie bride and a scholar drop his book to hunt the boar with the foamy tusk from early dewy dawn till dusk. The tune "Meet me by moonlight alone," comes out of his brain with the invitation changed, so as to shew that the lady-love was condemned whether she liked it or not to go to bed early and be ready for the chase.

> Meet me when daylight may dawn,
> And then I will shew you a boar,
> Who will lead us through thicket and thorn
> To the hills where he beat us before,
> Then, remember, be there, though you dread
> To meet such a monster alone.
> For I must and I will have that head,
> 'Tis the greyest that ever was known.
> Then meet me when daylight may dawn
> And follow through thicket and thorn."

This is the hunter's resolve and the maiden had no choice, but to rise early and join so masterful an Adonis: and he goes on to warn her that

> "Moonlight may do for the spoons,
> Who at balls pass their moments away.

Not for him or her, who is privileged to share the chase after such a wondrous beast. There never was a time in India as then, when the great sportsmen did so much for poetry. The tone is much finer than in Qui Hi: and wine is deemed rather the festal close of a well-spent day, than a means of debauchery. When you rise at dawn, remember:—

> "That Time may then bring eve again,
> When we, at Pleasure's shrine,
> To check his flight for one gay night,
> We'll wet his wing with wine.

These verses of S. Y. S. occur in that noble song, Saddle, Spur and Spear, in the Magazine for October 1830. My own opinion is that this is one of the finest things ever yet written in India, and I will even compare it to Auld Langsyne. I have always wondered that it has never got into Golden Treasuries and Collections: it seems to me, like those verses of Leyden and Landor, far above the turgid odes which the London press prints the minute after any Royal Prince dies. Even my fair hearers will forgive the poet who chose the flying boar rather than lovely woman as the theme of song, when he pays them court in such fine and tasteful music as this—

> Let others boast and proudly toast
> The light of ladies' eyes,
> And swear the rose less perfume throws
> Than beauty's fragrant sighs;
> That ripe red lips in hue eclipse
> The ruby's radiant gem;
> That woman's far the brightest star
> In nature's diadem.

This lordly song was often sung in messes and in jungle camps in my young days; but "O, tempora O, mores" it is dying out. It ought to be set to music of its own. But I believe the ladies of Bombay never ask to hear it: and like the fine Elizabethan song of Mr. Savage, "Oh man may flit from flower to flower," also in praise of women, it has not been printed by itself. Yet I would venture to say that S. Y. S. and other members of the Deccan hunts must have struck their companions as men of the type of Sir Walter Raleigh or Sir Philip Sydney.

I pass now to another kind of emotion not much expressed in Indian lays, the regret for home, for auld lang syne, for the days that are no more. Heber strikes the note. Leyden must have missed his Sabbath morning. But Robert Gilfillan who wrote the Exile's song—

> "Oh why left I my hame?
> Why did I cross the deep?"

which used to be sung in India in my time spent his life at Leith as a collector of poor rates. There is a passage of solemn interest in Mountstuart Elphinstone's journal when he tells of his visit to the home of his fathers, which he had left for India more than 30 years before, as a school-boy, never to see his mother again. He notices the changes in the landscape: he gets into the house which the occupants quit so as to leave him by himself, he wanders over the rooms; he finds the same pictures on the wainscot as were there in his young days. He says the feeling was overpowering. Some old Indian must have inspired Miss Blamire (who died in 1794) or how else could she a young lady have described feelings like those in the Nabob's return after 30 years' service?

> "I ran to ilka dear friend's room
> As if to find them there,
> I knew where ilk ane used to sit
> And hang o'er mony a chair;"
> Till soft remembrance threw a veil
> Across these e'en o'mine,
> I closed the door and sobbed aloud
> To think on auld langsyne.

All that he saw spoke of some dear former day.

> "Those days that followed me afar
> Those happy days o'mine
> Whilk made me think the present joys
> A' naething to langsyne."
> To wean me frae these waefu thoughts,
> They took me to the town;
> But sair on ilka weel-kenned face
> I missed the youthfu' bloom.
> At balls they pointed to a nymph
> Wham a' declared divine;
> But sure her mother's blushing cheeks
> Were fairer far langsyne!

THE PAUCITY OF COMMEMORATIVE POETRY.

There is another set of feelings aroused by religious thought, especially when friends die or great men are laid in the grave. Here again Anglo-India has been hardly heard to speak. It is in Punch that we find the epitaph on Havelock—

> Guarded to a soldier's grave
> By the bravest of the brave
> He has found a nobler tomb
> Than in old cathedral gloom.

It is in the Memoir of him by the Rev. Mr. Brock that we find patriotic feeling and the hope of heaven combined.

> Rest in the presence of thy Lord where trouble may not come
>
> Nor thy repose be broken through by sound of hostile drum.
>
> There where no scorching sun beats down on the unsheltered head,
>
> Where no pale moon keeps mournful watch over the silent dead.

Well, I am not sure that our race is happy in original religious lyrics. The English and the Scots have had their own versions of the Psalms of David ever since we came; and these are ancient and national and belonged to our fathers before us: and as George Eliot remarks, there is many a wail in them. I can testify that up till 1868 the Christians in Dharwar wanted nothing else than Nicholas Tate and Nahum Brady in a condensed form: The Twelfth Regiment N. I. came marching in, and their ladies somehow ousted the time-honoured Psalm Book for Hymns Ancient and Modern. Again I think the mind when confronted with eternity turns satisfied to the holy texts. Dickens you know makes Sydney Carton quiet his dread of the guillotine with what he heard as a boy at his father's funeral—"I am the Resurrection and the Life saith the Lord": in the Campo Santo at Genoa you see this embodied in a sculpture where the Saviour extends his blissful hands over the living and the dead, the corpse and those who mourn. So the Catholic part of our Sewree Cemetery is sanctified by the Latin Text, Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord. I remember once going into counsel with some comrades about an epitaph on a young civilian, Mr. Birkbeck. After pondering the translation from Tasso in the Faery Queen—

> So passeth in the passing of a day
> Of mortal life the leaf, the bud, the flower
> Cosi trapassa al trapassar d'un giorno
> Della vita mortale il fiore e il verde,

we took the simpler words of the Bible, "His sun is gone down while it was yet noon." Here I must except Governor Sir Robert Grant's fine hymn with the monsoon in it "His chariots of wrath the thunder clouds form; And dark is his path on the wings of the storm." But I must not go on for ever, I purposely avoid the writers of the day whom you know as well as I do: and I am sorry that the time suffices not for more than mention of my friends Mr. Hart Davies, Dr. John Pollen, Mr. Acworth, and others, of whom the Queen's service is proud. We need some one to make a collection of Anglo-Indian poetry: my faint endeavour to-night has been to string together some Orient pearls, at random strung.

Except Principal Wordsworth, few writers have used the Sonnet, a form stately enough for the graver affairs of Imperial Rule in India. Here is one of the statuesque kind:—

> With single-mind, clear eye and steady hand,
> He held the scales of Justice and her sword.
> He cowed the hounds of havoc with her word
> Nor flung vain sentiment athwart the land.
> Nor broke Law's golden chain. In self-command
> Straight forth he went on his unfaltering way;
> And now he nears the goal, where to obey
> Proud Fame, lo, see the herald Present stand:
> Who gazing o'er the bright years of the Past,
> Exults as fair a Future to proclaim,
> Applausive, garlanding an honoured name
> With laurel wreath, perdurable at last.

The story goes about this that it was suggested by the retirement of some Indian statesman, but being found by the wife of the writer, she wife-like mistook it as a portrait of her husband, and the statesman never heard of the sonnet.

What Anglo-Indian poetry most lacks is, I think, the poet's knowledge of the Indian peoples and the Indian scenery, the changing aspects of the day and night, the seasons that resemble the life of man, and the annals of the poor. We have had none among us who feels the scenery as Cowper did in England and Grahame in Scotland: no one who understands the people like Crabbe and knows their smiles and tears. The causes are not far to seek, but I am sad at the result. The Anglo-Indian Muse has been very Anglo-Indian: and except when she camped with the hog-hunters she has been indifferent to native surroundings, peoples, climates, scenery and customs. She has never yet been a toady, vile or venal; neither has the shrine of Luxury or Pride been heaped with incense kindled at the Muse's flame. Till these later times she has avoided the graver events and the deepest feelings of this life we lead of strangers and sojourners; and she has left us in religious matters to the standard versions of the Psalms and Paraphrases and refused to add to the foolish epitaphs and tasteless hymns so often said or sung, foils and contrasts to those more stately works and the simple language of the Bible. (Loud applause.)

The president, Dr. Waters, at the close of the lecture, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—I feel sure that I but express the prevailing impression of this gathering when I say that Mr. Justice Jardine has more than maintained his high repute in the art of imparting knowledge, and given us a lecture at once most instructive and entertaining. It is to such cultivated and willing workers as he that the world is indebted for the rescue from oblivion of much that was held in high esteem in the brave days of old. Anglo-Indian literature is being discovered to be a mine of remarkably interesting information, and as we have just seen, not infrequently fraught with amusement; and what Mr. James Campbell and Mr. James Douglas have so well done for Anglo-Indian prose, Mr. Justice Jardine gives high promise of doing for Anglo-Indian poetry. May his labour in this regard speed well; and let us hope against hope that in the not far distant future he will get again honour and entertain us with a choice specimen of the fruits of his research—(applause)—and meanwhile let us tender him by acclamation our heartiest thanks for the pleasure he has just given us. We must cling to such friends as Mr. Jardine, for in the recent death of Mr. Charles Chambers we have lost the only member of this Institute to compare with him in industry and in culture. (Loud applause.)

The vote of thanks having been carried with acclamation, Mr. Justice Jardine expressed his thanks in acknowledgment without, as he said, appropriating the compliment paid him.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE AT ZANZIBAR.

WITH the close of 1895, says Mr. Symons, the Postmaster-General of Bombay in a communication to us, the Indian management of the Post Office at Zanzibar came to a termination after an existence of just twenty years. A brief account of the connection of the Indian Post Office with the distant African Island, and of the course of events which led to its withdrawal, may be of interest. The withdrawal is not a matter for regret, as with the exception of the tract opposite Aden, the Somali Land Protectorate, Africa may fairly be considered to be beyond the sphere of the Indian Post Office, which in Asia extends to the Persian Gulf and the valley of the Tigris.

Down to 1874 there seems to have been no regular postal service in Zanzibar. In April of that year the Consul-General drew attention to the want of proper arrangements, and suggested that a British Postal Agency should be established. But the British Post Office considered that the expense would be out of proportion to the revenue to be expected, and declined to take up the matter. The question was then referred to the Director-General of the Post Office of India (Mr. Monteath), and he proposed a plan for a small office to be attached to the Consulate, and worked under the Indian Post Office with an allowance of Rs. 30 a month. This proposal was sanctioned by the Government of India with effect from the 1st October, 1875, and the Indian Post Office at Zanzibar was inaugurated.

The Postal work was at first managed by the Agency Surgeon (Dr. Robb), but as correspondence increased he found the trouble too great, and in 1877 the Consul-General (Sir John Kirk) wrote to the Director-General that Dr. Robb had handed over the duties to the care of a Parsee shop-keeper. The Consul-General suggested that an Indian Postal official should be sent to show how the work should be done. A clerk of the Bombay General Post Office was accordingly deputed to Zanzibar in 1878. He reported that the Parsee shop-keeper's efforts were confined to forwarding letters to Aden (with stamps unobliterated), and sending the contents of mail bags when received to the Customs House, where the addressees called for them. He suggested a complete reorganization of the Post Office, which was introduced, with the Consul-General's support, in November, 1878. A Parsee Postmaster on Rs. 60 a month was appointed, with a peon for delivery. This was the beginning of the regular Post Office, which was placed under the control of the Postmaster-General of Bombay. A few years later the pay of the Postmaster was raised to Rs. 100, with an allowance of Rs. 40 for house-rent. At the end of the year 1878 it was reported that about Rs. 600 worth of Indian stamps were sold every month. A little later it was estimated that about 10,000 letters were received in Bombay in a year by direct steamers from Zanzibar, and about 3,000 by the Aden route.

In 1883 the control of the Zanzibar Consulate was transferred from the Government of India to the British Foreign Office. The question of the transfer of the Post Office was also raised, but it was decided for the time that control from India was more effective and less costly. The growing revenue of the Zanzibar Office, however, attracted the attention of the local authorities, and the work thrown on the local treasury by the heavy money-order transactions became a ground of complaint. In 1889 the sale of stamps was reported to have risen to nearly Rs. 14,000 a year, and money-orders were issued to the amount of nearly one lakh, yielding commission of nearly Rs. 2,000 a year. In 1890 a strong representation was addressed by the Consul-General (Sir C. B. Evan-Smith) to the Foreign Office in favour of the transfer of the office to the Imperial Administration. The proposal was abandoned when the difficulties in the way of efficient management were pointed out, on the understanding that a clerk should be appointed at the charge of the Indian Post Office for performing the treasury duties. But this proved to be only a temporary settlement of the question. In 1891, the Government of the Zanzibar territory was reorganised, and at the same time the closing of the German Post Office led to a large increase in Postal work. The Consul-General (Sir G. Portal) addressed the Foreign Secretary, pointing out the inadequacy of the existing Post Office buildings and establishment, and suggesting that the newly-constituted Government should take over the management. While the question was still before the Foreign Office, an officer of the Bombay Post Office (Mr. G. A. T. Bennett) was deputed to Zanzibar to inspect the office and report on the need for increased establishment, as well as to ascertain what the wishes of the Consul-General really were. The result of his mission was that the Consul-General withdrew his proposal for taking over the management of the office. The pay of the establishment, now consisting of Postmaster, two clerks and three postmen, was revised, and the office placed on a thoroughly satisfactory footing.

The question of the transfer of the office remained at rest for nearly three years. At the beginning of last year a communication was received by the Government of India from the Home Government to the effect that the Zanzibar Government wished to enter the Postal Union, and had asked that the Indian Office should be withdrawn as soon as possible. After the decision of three years before this communication was received with some surprise, but the Indian Post Office had always expressed its willingness to withdraw as soon as adequate arrangements could be made for the local management of the Postal Service, and negotiations were at once commenced. These proved to be rather lengthy owing to the number of questions to be settled in connection with the exchange of correspondence, parcels and money-orders with various countries, and the transfer of establishment and stock. In the meantime the British East African Company came to an end, and it was decided to combine the Postal administrations of the Protectorates of British East Africa and Zanzibar. This step facilitated the transfer, as the Postal Administrator of the former took charge of the necessary negotiations. Finally on the 12th November, 1895, a telegram was received by the Postmaster-General of Bombay from the Consul-General (Mr. Hardinge) announcing that the withdrawal of the Indian Post Office had been effected.

The Indian Post Office has reason to be proud of the successful management during so many years of an office so distant from the base of inspection and control. The rapid growth of the postal business of Zanzibar while under the care of India is also a matter for congratulation. A flourishing postal service has been handed over to the control of the local authorities, to whom it was fitting that it should pass, and the Indian Post Office may claim that it has done most useful work while it was required, and has resigned a lucrative charge as soon as its presence was no longer a necessity.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A SAD accident befel two of the khalassis who went out with the party from Astor to restore the Gilgit telegraph line on the Burzil Pass, broken by the heavy snowfall on the 1st of the month. Three khalassis and a lineman were left behind at Chillum till material could be sent out to them from Astor to complete the permanent repairs that were needed. The three khalassis went out from the bungalow at noon on the 7th to collect some firewood for themselves. One of them who was a little behind saw the two others caught in an avalanche and ran back with the news. The Postal Inspector at Chillum turned out with all his men, and about an hour after the accident found the bodies of both men, who were quite dead. The accident occurred in a small nullah which runs up beside the Chillum bungalow.

MR. E. M. H. FULTON, I. C. S., has been appointed to act as a Judge of the Bombay High Court during the absence on furlough of the Hon. Mr. Justice E. T. Candy, I. C. S., barrister-at-law.

PRIVILEGE leave for thirty days commencing from the 21st March, 1896, is granted to the Hon. Mr. Justice H. J. Parsons, Judge of the High Court, Bombay.

IT is formally notified that the Governor has appointed Mr. P. C. H. Snow, I.C.S., to be Municipal Commissioner for Bombay, vice Mr. H. A. Acworth, I.C.S., C.I.E., retiring.

IT is notified that his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay has accepted the resignation of the Hon. Mr. W. W. Loch of his office as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

MR. N. C. MACLEOD, barrister-at-law, has been appointed to act as Second Judge of the Small Causes Court, in place of Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Patel, who has been appointed to act as Chief Judge.

MR. H. T. OMMANNEY, I.C.S., on return to duty is to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Poona, Mr. H. F. Silcock, I.C.S., on relief by Mr. Ommanney, to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Nasik.

MR. J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZE, I.C.S., M.R.A.C., has been appointed to be Junior Collector, vice Mr. P. C. H. Snow, I.C.S.

MR. J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A. (Cantab.), has been appointed a Member of the Board of Management of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, vice Mr. A. F. Beaufort, resigned.

SURGEON-LIEUT.-COLONEL J. P. GREANY, M.D., is to act as Civil Surgeon, Poona, during the absence of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. McConaghy, M. D., or pending further orders, and Surgeon-Major R. W. S. Lyons, M. D., will take his place as Civil Surgeon, Belgaum; Surgeon-Major Kavasji Hormasji Mistri will take up his substantive appointment as Civil Surgeon, Broach; and Surgeon-Captain W. C. Sprague, M.D., will act as Civil Surgeon, Panch Mahals.

MR. T. DREWET, Senior Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime-movers, has been allowed by the Secretary of State to return to duty within the period of his leave.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL B. W. BLOOD, and Lieutenant J. E. Gabbett, 2nd Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Corps, have been transferred to the Unattached List.

MR. H. M. GIBBS, District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, is allowed privilege leave for two months and twenty-five days, his place being taken by Mr. E. H. Ingle, Assistant Superintendent in the Belgaum District.

THE Government Notification dated the 3rd February, 1896, granting furlough for eleven months to Mr. W. H. Crowe, I.C.S., District Judge, Poona, has been cancelled.

KHAN BAHADUR RUSTOMJI MERWANJI PATEL, M.A., LL.B., Second Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, is to act as Chief Judge of that Court during the absence on leave of Mr. C. W. Chitty, B.A., barrister-at-law.

MR. H. WOODWARD, I.C.S., Collector of Belgaum, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and eighteen days, and during his absence his office will be filled by Mr. C. C. Boyd, I.C.S.

MR. F. X. D'SOUZA, I.C.S., has been appointed to be Assistant Collector, Kaira.

MR. H. W. KEYS, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Fourth Grade, has been allowed by the Secretary of State to return to duty within the period of his leave.

MR. R. N. COGHLAN, Collector of Customs and Salt Revenue in Sind, has been allowed by the Secretary of State an extension of furlough for one month and twelve days.

MR. G. McC. HARRISON, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, on return from furlough, will be posted to the Eastern Nara District, vice Mr. DeWinton or until further orders.

MR. W. H. HORSLEY has been permitted to resign her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from the 15th January last.

VETERINARY-LIEUTENANT F. S. H. BALDREY, Army Veterinary Department, has been appointed to the Civil Veterinary Department, on probation, and is posted to the Bombay Presidency.

MR. KAIKHASRU KUVARJI KAPADIA, M.A., is to be substantive *pro tem.* Lecturer of Experimental Physics, Elphinstone College, vice Mr. N. A. Moos.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. W. H. SEALY, Political Agent and Consul, Somali Coast, has been granted by the Secretary of State an extension for four months of the furlough granted to him twelve months ago.

LIEUTENANT R. S. POTTINGER, I. S. C., is to act as Second-in-Command, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapur, vice Lieutenant H. F. Jacob, proceeding on leave.

CAPTAIN G. E. HYDE-CATES, on return from leave, is to be substantive *pro tem.* Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar; Mr. E. M. Pratt, I. C. S., on relief by Captain Hyde-Cates, is to act as Judge and Session Judge, Sholapur-Bijapur, during the absence on furlough of Mr. G. Jacob, I. C. S.; Mr. G. C. Whitworth, I. C. S., acting Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar, will hold charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge, Sholapur-Bijapur, in addition to his own duties, from the time Mr. Jacob gives over till Mr. Pratt takes charge.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN has recently accused the Government of presenting the Amir with "10,000 stand of our newest repeating rifles." As a matter of fact, we believe that the only presents recently made to Abdur Rahman have consisted of a State carriage (such as her Majesty uses on State occasions), albums of Royal photographs, and silver tea services!

THE record of the polo team of the Durham Light Infantry, that was victorious last week at Umballa is worth bringing to recollection. They began by winning the Quetta Tournament in the autumn of 1891. After this they went to Mhow; thence they won the Jubbulpore Cup in 1893, and followed up the victory by winning the Infantry Cup in 1894 at Lucknow. They were beaten in the finals of the Poona Tournament in September, 1894, by the 7th Hussars; but after that single reverse they have never once known defeat, while they have carried off consecutively no less than seven tournaments, namely, the Jubbulpore Cup 1894, the Mhow Cup 1894, the Infantry Cup 1895, the Jubbulpore Cup 1895, the Mhow Cup 1895, the Infantry Cup 1896, and last and chiefest the Inter-Regimental Tournament of this year.

ON Friday, before Mr. Abdul Kader, Police Magistrate of Alipore, a zamindar, of Gapainagore was charged with assaulting one of his ryots, and with attempting to shoot him with a revolver. The ryot had not paid his rent for the past three years, and is said to have systematically evaded all attempts at a satisfactory settlement of his landlord's claims. One day the accused called at the residence of the ryot, and asked for an explanation. On the ryot pleading inability to pay, the zamindar assaulted him and pulling out a loaded revolver, fired. The shots, however, struck the trunk of a tree behind which the ryot had taken shelter. The trial is proceeding.

IT is not very generally known that the Government of India is possessor of landed estate in Egypt—has been rather we should say, for it has just parted with the last of its possessions in that country. At Suez it owned the ground on which stands the Victoria barracks, which has been passed over to the War Office. At Alexandria also it acquired some land in 1837 for the purpose of facilitating the transport of the Overland Mails when that service was first established. This has now been voluntarily surrendered to the Egyptian Government. Lord Cromer, it is understood, was rather inclined to favour a *quid pro quo* in the shape of a stipulation that an equal area should be made over to us elsewhere should we ever desire it, but the Government of India has been too magnanimous to hold out for this, and the land in question has been given up unconditionally. Finally, the Indian Government owns a site at Port Said which was sold some time ago to the Admiralty for £8,500, but has not yet been taken over.

IT is now notified that quinine, manufactured at the Nedivattam factory, will be kept for sale at all the Post Offices in the Madras Presidency with the exception of those established in the Districts of Madras and Chingleput. The quinine will be made up into powders of five grains each, and each powder will be sold for two pies.

MR. GEORGE HAMNETT, C.I.E., has tendered his resignation as President of the Ootacamund Municipality for which he has worked so indefatigably and so successfully during the last few years. It is not yet known if the resignation has been accepted by Government.

MR. MONK has been appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the North-West Railway, and Mr. Humfress succeeds him on the Burma State line. Mr. Curry, Executive Engineer, Mushkaf-Bolan Railway, replaces Mr. Humfress as Engineer-in-Chief of the frontier section of the North-West Railway.

THE E. I. Railway earnings for week ending 29th Feb., were Rs. 11,45,619. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 11,87,210. Decrease, Rs. 41,591. From 1st Jan., 1896, to 29th Feb., 1896, Rs. 99,48,256. From 1st Jan., 1895, to 1st Mar., 1895, Rs. 96,25,527. Increase, Rs. 3,22,729. Miles open week ending 29th Feb., 1896, 1,698·79. Corresponding week last year, 1,667·93. Increase, 30·86. Per mile open week ending 29th Feb., 1896. Rs. 674. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 712. Decrease, Rs. 38.

MARK TWAIN'S visit to Behar was of the briefest, but it sufficed to produce one comical experience. In the evening he went to the Club, and it so happened that another gentleman with white hair was at the Club, and not being a resident in Behar was for some time mistaken for the humourist. One planter of an enquiring mind, addressed a friend in Hindustani within hearing of the stranger, being confident of Mark Twain's ignorance of the language. Great was his astonishment on being told in fluent Hindustani that he was mistaken as to the identity of Mark Twain. The unknown had been in India for fifty years.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 29th February was 332, against 330 and 342 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 123. There were 43 deaths from cholera, against 36 and 32 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 16. There was one death from small-pox during the week, against nil in the previous week. There was 3 deaths from tetanus, against 1 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 144 and 20 respectively against 148 and 31 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 37·1 per mille per annum, against 34·0 the mean of the last five years.

THROUGHOUT last year there was an increasing demand for Indian and Batavian teas for Persian consumers, in preference to China teas, which have hitherto been most favoured in Persia. The consignments from India were heavier than ever before recorded; in fact at the port of Bunder Abbas the imports were double those of the year previous. As a market for Indian teas, Persia is certainly deserving of more attention than it has yet received.

THE long spell of drought in Lower Bengal has been partially broken: rain fell again in Calcutta on Monday, and the skies are heavily clouded.

MR. HILL, Officiating Inspector-General of Forests, has returned to Calcutta on the completion of his tour in Assam. He starts on leave to England shortly, as Dr. Ribbentrop is due back within the next few weeks.

COLONEL A. H. TURNER, Colonel on the Staff at Fyzabad, will probably be nominated to officiate in the Command of the Bundelkund District when Brigadier-General Sir Bindon Blood proceeds on leave.

MR. MONK, of the Burma State Railway, is posted to the North-Western Railway as Engineer-in-Chief, Mr. Humfress taking his place in Burma, and Mr. Currie becoming Engineer-in-Chief of the North-West Frontier Railway section.

ONE of the most recent forms of treatment for snake-bite is the strychnia application recommended by Dr. Mueller, of Victoria, which is now in course of trial in Rajputana. For two years past, in all cases of snake-poisoning treated in the dispensaries, hypodermic injections of strychnia have been administered. There is, unfortunately, an element of doubt as to how far this treatment has been efficacious. There were twenty-three cases of recovery; but sixteen were from Pachbadra, and the unreliability of the source, added to the fact that in two cases only were the snakes killed and identified on the spot, detracts considerably from the probability of the alleged cures. One of the snakes recognised was a small wiper whose bite is rarely deadly even under no treatment and the other was a cobra which had bitten a boy's foot. In spite of three injections in the latter case the boy never rallied and died within two hours. This somewhat shakes our faith in the antidotal properties which Mr. Mueller claims for strychnia, especially in its effects on snake-poisoned animals have been simply nil. The cures recorded cannot, it is feared, be accepted as proving anything, as many of those taken to the hospitals and submitted to the strychnia treatment, had absorbed such small doses of the poison that they would have recovered under any recognised method of treatment, and others without medical aid at all. The net result of all which is, that there are no reliable data yet to support the specific action claimed for strychnia treatment by its originator. However, as the test has hardly been a fair one in every respect, it has been decided to continue the treatment for a time.

AT the end of February the President of the French Republic is to undertake an official journey to the south of France. On March 2nd he will be in Toulon, where he is to pass the night on board one of the vessels of the Mediterranean squadron. The next morning the squadron is to take him to Cannes, and from there to Villefranche. He will stay at Nice for a few days, and his presence will be the occasion for banquets, fetes, reviews, and receptions. On March 5th he will travel to Montone, pay a visit to the Emperor of Austria at Cape Martin, and call on the Czarewitch at the Villa des Terrasses. Returning to Nice the same night, the President will leave for the naval shipbuilding yards of Draguigna and La Ciotat the following morning, and after an inspection of them will go on to Marseilles. Here there will be the usual official dinner. Paris is to be reached again on midnight of Sunday, March 8th.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 12.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Sec 7 of Act XXIV and XXV Victoria, Chapter 104, to appoint Mr E M H Fulton, I C S, to act as a Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay during the absence on furlough of the Hon'ble Mr Justice E T Candy, I C S, Bar-at-Law.

Privilege leave for thirty days commencing from the 21st March 1896 is granted to the Hon'ble Mr Justice H J Parsons, Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col C W H Sealy, Political Agent and Consul, Somali Coast, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension for four months of the furlough granted to him by General Order in the Military Dept No 167, dated the 13th March 1895.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut R S Pottinger, I S C, to act as Second in Command, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and ex-officio Asst to the Political Agent, Kolhapur, vice Lieut H F Jacob, proceeding on leave.

The furlough granted to Lieut H F Jacob, acting Second in Command, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and ex-officio Asst to the Political Agent, Kolhapur, by Notification No. 795, dated the 29th Jan 1896, should take effect from the 18th instead of from the 1st April 1896.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

In modification of existing arrangements, the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction under Sec 23 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, the following arrangement:—The Judge of the Subordinate Court of Dahanu to be also the Judge of the Subordinate Court of Bassein in the Thana Dist pending further orders.

H E in Council is further pleased to make the following appointments of Second Class Subordinate Judges pending further orders:—Khan Saheb Temuras Navroji Sanjana, Subordinate judge of Dahanu, to be Subordinate Judge of Dahanu and Bassein; Rao Saheb Gokuldas Vithaldas Saraya, Subordinate Judge of Bassein, to be Subordinate Judge of Sinnar; and Rao Saheb Nilkant Bhaskar Chaubal, Subordinate Judge of Sinnar to do duty as Joint Subordinate Judge of Sinnar.

H E in Council is also pleased under Sec 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, to invest Khan Saheb Temuras Navroji Sanjana and Rao Saheb Gokuldas Vithaldas Saraya, within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Courts of Bassein and Sinnar respectively with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs 50.

Capt G E Hyde Cates on return from leave, to be sub pro tem Judical Asst to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, pending further orders.

Mr E M Pratt, I C S, on relief by Capt Hyde Cates, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Sholapur-Bijapur, during the absence on furlough of Mr G Jacob, I C S, or pending further orders.

Mr G C Witworth, I C S, acting Judge and Sessions Judge Ahmednagar, to hold charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge, Sholapur-Bijapur, in addition to his own duties, from the time Mr G Jacob, I C S, gives over till Mr Pratt takes charge.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt A E S Hartigan, 6th Bo Cavy, to be CantMagte at Jacobabad, in addition to his Military duties, vice Lieut G H Lewis proceeding with his Regiment to Quetta.

Capt A E S Hartigan is further appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the First Class in the Upper Sind Frontier Dist, and will exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Jacobabad.

Mr H M Gibbs, Dist Supt of Police, Kaira, is allowed privilege leave for two months and twenty-five days with effect from such date as he may be relieved.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E H Ingle, Asst Supt of Police in the Belgaum District to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Kaira Dist during the absence of Mr H M Gibbs or pending further orders.

Government Notification No 913, dated the 3rd Feb 1896, granting furlough for eleven months from the 1st May 1899 to Mr W H Crowe, I C S, District Judge, Poona, is hereby cancelled.

Mr H A Hall and Surgn-Lieut P P Kilkelly were in charge of the offices of Supt and medical Officer, Yeraoda Central Prison, respectively, from the 28th Nov to the 11th Dec 1895, both days inclusive.

Mr C R Roper, I C S, Asst Collr in the district of Belgaum, is appointed under Sect 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the second class in that district.

Mr Roper is also appointed under Sec 22 of the Code to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency town of Bombay.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint under Sec 6 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, Capt G A Brownrigg, Cant Magte of Ahmednagar, to be the Judge of the Court of Small Causes established within the Cantonment of Ahmednagar, and under Sec 8 of Act XIII of 1889, to declare that the value of the Suits which are to be cognizable by him under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, shall not exceed Rs 200.

Rao Saheb Mahadev Shridhar Kulkarni and Rao Saheb Kashidas Narandas Dalal respectively delivered over and received charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Nadiad and of the office of Registrar, Small Cause Court, Nadiad, on the 21st ultimo, in the forenoon.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Khan Bahadur Rastamji Merwanji Patel, M A, L L B Second Judge of the Court of Small Causes Bombay to act as Chief Judge of that Court during the absence on leave of Mr C W Chitty B A, Bar-at-Law, or pending further orders.

Rao Saheb Vasudev Keshav Mavlankar relinquished charge of the Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Mahad in the Thana Dist on the 13th ultimo in the afternoon, and Rao Saheb Janardan Damodar Dikshit assumed charge of the said Court on the 15th idem, in the afternoon.

Rao Saheb Asardas Motaram Nagrani acting Mukhtyarkar, taluka Ghotki in the district of Shikarpur, is appointed under Sect 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the second class in that district.

Azam Narayan Abaji Sabne, acting Head Karkun, taluka Javli in the district of Satara, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers specified.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr H Woodward, I C S, Collr of Belgaum, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and eighteen days from 15th March 1896 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C C Boyd, I C S, to act as Collr and Dist Magte, Belgaum, and Dist Registrar, Belgaum, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Belgaum Dist, during the absence of Mr H Woodward, I C S, or pending further orders.

H E the Governor-in-Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr H T Ommanney, I C S, on return to duty, to act as Collr and Dist Magte, Poona, and Dist Registrar Poona, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Poona Dist; and Mr H F Silcock, I C S, on relief by Mr Ommanney, to act as Collr and Dist Magte, Nasik, and Dist Registrar, Nasik, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Nasik Dist.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F X D'Souza, I C S, B A, LL B, to be Asst Collr, Kaira.

Mr H W Keys, Depy Convr of Forests, fourth grade, has been allowed by H M's Secry of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr R N Coghlan, Collr of Customs and Salt Revenue in Sind, has been allowed by H M's Secry of State for India an extension of furlough for one month and twelve days.

Mr W H Horsley has been permitted to resign H M's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Estabt with effect from 15th Jan 1896.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J W P Muir-Mackenzie, I C S, M R A C, to be Junior Collr vice Mr P C H Snow, I C S.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J T Hathornthwate, M A (Cantab), to be a member of the Board of Management of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute vice Mr A F Beaufort, resigned.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Kaikhasru Kuvarji Kapadia, M A, to be sub pro tem Lecturer of Experimental Physics, Elphinstone College, vice Mr N A Moos.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Surgn-Lieut-Col J P Greany, M D, to act as Civil Surg, Poona, during the absence of Surg Lieut Col W McConaghy, M D, or pending further orders: Surg-Major R W S Lyons, M D, to act as Civil Surg Belgaum, vice Surg Lieut Col Greany, pending further orders; Surg Major Kavasji Hormasji Mistri to take up his substantive appointment as Civil Surg Broach; and Surg Capt W C Sprague, M D, to act as Civil Surgeon, Panch Mahals.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

2nd Batt B B and C I Ry Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut Col B W Blood is transferred to the Unattached List with effect from the 20th May 1895; and Lieut J E Gabbett is transferred to the Unattached List effect from the 11th January 1895.

The Hon'ble Mr G W Vidal, I C S, acting Chief Secy to Govt, Political, Special, Judicial and Legislative Depts, is granted furlough for twenty-one months with effect from the date of relief.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Sir E C K Ollivant, I C S, K C I E, to act as Chief Secy to Govt with charge of the Political, Special Judicial, Legislative and Separate, Depts during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr G W Vidal I C S, or pending further orders.

Asst Surg Jamshedji Pochaji Pocha, L M & S, is appointed to act as Civil Surg Panch Mahals, with effect from 1st March 1896, after office hours.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr P C H Snow I C S, to be Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay vice Mr H A Acworth I C S, C I E retiring.

Asst Surgn Manchershah Motabhai Vakil, L M and S, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month.

Mr T Drewet, Senior Inspr of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following arrangements are ordered by H E the Governor in Council, viz:—

Transfers—Mr E Pinhey, Ex Engr, 1st grade, from the Begari Canals Dist to the Hyderabad Canals Dist vice Mr Young; and Mr H V R Kemball, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, now attached to the Ghar Canals Dist, to the Begari Canals Dist vice Mr Pinhey.

Posting—Mr G McC Harrison, Asst Engr, 1st grade, on return from furlough, to the Eastern Nara Dist vice Mr DeWinton or until furthers

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY H M'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to admit Mr Venishankar Harishankar Vaishnav, B A, L L B, as a Vakil of the High Court.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Ganesh Krishna Agashe a Sanad authorising him to practise as a Pleader in the Court or Courts of the Satara Dist as the Dist Judge may assign to him.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Vaman Vishnu Joshi, B A, LL B, a Sanad authorising him to practise as a Pleader in the Court or Courts of the Sholapur-Bijapur Dist as the Dist Judge may assign to him.

The Honble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to admit Mr Motilal Jivanal Desai, B A, LL B, as a Vakil of the High Court.

The Honble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Balvant Ramchandra Patwardhan a Sanad authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Court or Courts of the Ahmednagar Dist as the Dist Judge may assign to him, in lieu of the one for the Ratnagiri Dist, which is hereby cancelled at his own request.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

With reference to Govt Resolution No 1578, dated 19th inst, suspending under Article 109 of the Civil Service Regulations the lien of Rao Sahebs Maneklal Narbheram, Trikamlal Dinanath, Manishankar Lajjashankar, Maneklal Gokaldas, Rancborlal Govindram, and Manilal Ajitrai, while employed in foreign service, the following Mamlatdars are appointed substantively to the grades now held by them:—Khan Saheb Edalji Byramsha, B A; Rao Saheb Gopalji Gulabbhai, B A; and Rao Saheb Harilal Rewadas—sub pro tem third, to be substantive third grade Rao Saheb Durgeshwar Natwarji, B A; Rao Saheb Kasanji Ranchodji, L C E; Rao Saheb Anandrao Bhaskar; and Rao Saheb Naranji Kuvarji, B A—sub pro tem fourth grade, to be probationary fourth grade.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

The Roumanian Army comprises thirty-four regiments of Infantry, each consisting of three battalions, i.e. one permanent, one semi-permanent battalion, and one battalion depot staff; four battalions of riflemen, each made up of four active companies and one depot company; twelve regiments of artillery, each consisting of six field and one mountain battery, and two regiments of two battalions each of fortress artillery; two regiments, of two battalions of six companies each, of engineers; eight regiments of four squadrons each, the 7th and 8th having a fifth territorial squadron, of Calarashi; six regiments of four squadrons each of Rochiori (hussars), one regiment of Dobrudja Calarashi, three squadrons of mounted gendarmerie (forming the King's Body Guard), four squadrons of transport corps, two companies of foot gendarmes, two companies of commissariat corps, three of artillery artificers, and four of ambulance corps. The country is divided into four Army Corps Districts and one Division (Dobrudja), having their respective centres at Crajova, Bucharest, Galatz, Jassy, and Constanza (Kustendje).

Professor Dr. V. Mosetig having shown that with the "new photography," by means of Rontgen's X rays, injuries which are very difficult to determine by other means can be readily traced, and that the necessary operations can thereupon be performed with ease and certainty, drew the attention of the authorities to the important services which this discovery might render in military surgery. The German War Office has now had made experiments on the sbbject. A series of photographs taken furnished distinct views of the injuries to bones, and clearly showed the seat of imbedded projectiles. The experiments will be continued on a larger scale.

There is serious trouble in the Crops of Royal Engineers. A disagreement exists between the War Office and the India Office in regard to the conditions of employment of engineer officers in India, and while the two departments are arguing, the corps and its officers are suffering under grievances of no ordinary kind. These consist in the fact that when senior officers are ordered to proceed on a tour of service in India the Indian Government fails to employ them in positions suitable to their rank. They are left without proper occupation, and what is still more serious without proper pay. It is clamed by the Indian authorities that an officer who is to serve as a senior in India must have passed the greater part of his time in that country, and so possess Indian experience. To provide for this officers proceeding to India as juniors were invited to elect, during the last year of their five years' tour, whether they would join the permanent list. The advantages to be gained lay not only in the good scale of pay attaching to employment in the Military Works Department and so on, but in a pension-rate similar to that of the Staff Corps. An officer retiring after thirty-two years' service—including four years' furlough and the preliminary two years of instruction at the School of Military Engineering at Catham—would receive £700 a year as against the £450 to which an officer retired under British rules would be entitled, after having put in his five years as a regimental lieutenant-colonel. The interests and efficiency of the Royal Engineers are seriously imperilled by the position which departmental obstinacy and incapacity have created, and it is full time that Lord Wolseley came to the rescue.

The report of the Army Medical Department for the year 1894 was issued the other day. The covering letter of the Director-General of the department to the Secretary of State for War is dated December 4, so presumably it has taken over three months in printing. It is regreattable that such delays occur, but it has been so for many a long year now. Possibly things may be pushed forward a little faster shortly. Now that the report is before us we are informed that the statistics as to the health of the troops serving in the United Kingdom during 1894 compare favourably with those of the preceeding year. There were, however, eleven cases of small pox, the highest number of admissions recorded in any year since 1888; but in other eruptive fevers the decrease was very marked. Enteric fever also shows a definite decrease, although an outbreak of the decease occurred at Caterham due to the pollution of drinking water. Compared with 1893 the Director-General reports that in the colonies the general health showed improvement in 1894. The improvement was marked in Egypt and Mauritius. The variation at other stations was not great either way. An epidemic of bubonic plague appeared at Hong Kong following the outbreak at Canton. The disease was practically confined to the Chinese, but some soldiers who were employed one working parties were attacked by it, and the death of an officer was due to this cause. In Bengal there was an increased rate of sickness when compared with that in 1893, and the average of the preceding ten years; there was also an increase in Madras. A worse state of health prevailed in Bombay, the returns comparing unfavourably with those of 1893 and the previous ten years. The returns furnished by the principal medical officers of the military districts show that in 1894, 61,985 recruits were medically inspected. Of these 25,074 were rejected as unfit, equal to a ratio per 1,000 of 404·51. Compared with the corresponding ratio of the previous year a decrease of 6·98 per 1,000 is seen in the ratio of rejection on inspection, but an increase of ·62 in that of those rejected after three months' service. The total ratio of rejection therefore decreased by 6·36, the ratio of men found fit having increased by the same amount.

Our most formidable foe in the recent West African campaign writes a military contemporary has been the dreadful climate. Our truly dangerous and insidious enemy, although fatal in notable cases, has been on the whole ably combated by the medical officers and service. These officers appear to have been well selected, and have evinced zeal and capability, creditable to all concerned—to the chosen and chooser. As the Medical Department of the Army has recently been subjected to severe criticism it is only fair to notice that when submitted to a severe ordeal, as undoubtedly was the late Ashanti expedition, the authorities responsible during a very anxious period acquitted themselves most admirably—results proving how perfect the arrangements were, both at home and on the theatre of action, how wise and comprehensive the forethought, how energetic the execution of trying duties. In this connection a correspondent, a combatant officer, writes: "I am bound to say that I never saw anything to equal the unwavering devotion of all ranks of the medical staff. Day and night have I seen the doctors here labouring to save life. They were simply a band of heroes, and I only wish that some of their detractors and blackballers in Service clubland could have been here to have seen for themselves what England's soldier doctors can do when put to the test of service. On the principle of honour where honour is due, I trust you will allow me to say that Surgeon-Colonel Taylor and his staff are entitled to every credit, and this, I trust, will be accorded them officially, as I can answer for it it is unofficially throughout this force."

The authorities of the United States Navy being about to issue a new rifle to the seamen and marines of that service, which has a calibre of ·236in., attention has once more been directed to the question of the "stopping power" of elongated hard-cased projectiles for small arms. Appropriately the Surgeon-in-Chief of the French Army, Dr. Delorme, has been lecturing before the Paris Academy of Medicine on the effects produced by such bullets on human beings. In most cases there is no perceptible shock, and, more remarkable even, those who are struck by them feel very little pain. There are authentic records that at Fourmies, during the riots there, one man was wounded so badly that he afterwards suffered from paralysis; yet he did not even suspect he was shot until he saw the blood upon his clothes. A man who was shot through the leg, describing his sensations, said, "I felt a slight shiver come over me." Another who was shot through the arm could only remember that his elbow twitched, and that involuntarily he closed his fist. Dr. Delorme finds that when the bullets impinge an object at short distance, say from 100 to 150 yards, they are apt to explode and the pieces of metal are capable of doing serious mischief. We presume this statement refers to the French bullet.

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NOTICES.

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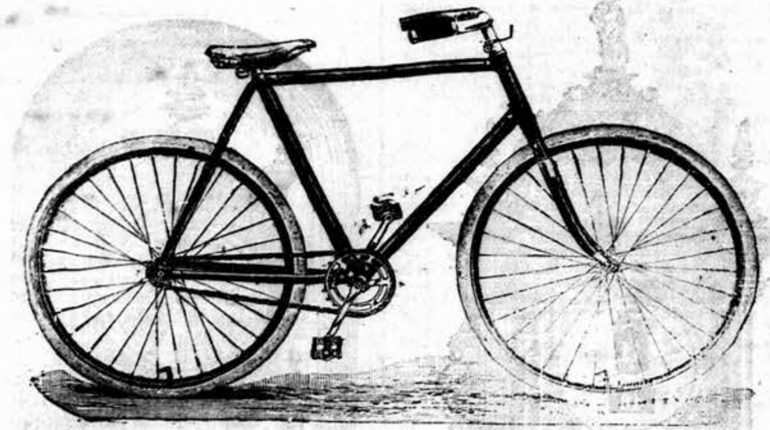

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CYCLES.
LATEST 1896 PATTERNS.
For Strength, Lightness and Easy running.
Light Roadster......27 lbs.
Full Roadster ......32 lbs.

Notice the Chain Wheel.

A Single Machine at full wholesale Discount.
Price.........Rs. 360
Discount..... „ 135
Cash ...Rs. 225
MANUFACTURERS' EXCHANGE,
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LEA & PERRINS'
OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE
Lea & Perrins
IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the
ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.
Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester;
Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London;
and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.
Agents GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH LAW & Co. Calcutta

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
MAGNESIA
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

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"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR
WORLD-RENOWNED
HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.
"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
For Curing Week and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strenthening, and Rendering the Hair beatifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any mettalic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.
EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

BEETHAM'S
GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.
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ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.
FREEMAN'S
TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES
Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
CHLORODYNE
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

GUARANTEED HARMLESS.
A PLASTIC EMOLLIENT CREAM
"VINOLIA"
FOR THE SKIN
BLONDEAU & CIE.
LONDON DEPOT
Ryland Road,
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FOR Itching, Sunburn, Insect Bites. Rash &c.

Vinolia Soap
Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.
VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.
It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.
No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.
DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.
For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.
Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.
The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.
VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.
Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.
"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.
EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.
"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."
"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."
Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Byculla; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Allen Bros., & Co., Hajee Abdool Majeed, Abdool Gunny, Ashanoolla and Mahomet Ameer, and A. Barakat & Co., Delhi; and by leading Chemists, &c., everywhere.

S.&H.HARRIS'
EBONITE
BLACK BUT BEAUTIFUL
SHH
WATERPROOF
BLACKING

S.&H. HARRIS'S SADDLE PASTE
FOR
SADDLES,
BROWN
HARNESS ETC.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE
KEEP THE BOX COVERED

S. & H. HARRIS
FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.
Does not injure the Leather.
Requires no Brushing.
ASK FOR IT.
WATERPROOF.
HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S
EXTRACT OF MEAT
And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
J. v. Liebig
FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.
Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Ltd., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.
Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—
THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.
SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those woods (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.
The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.
I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.
the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries
DR LALOR'S
TRADE MARK.
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.
The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.
Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.
HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.
Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.
Beware of vile Imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.
Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.
Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S-PHOSPHODYNE LABORAT
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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LANGUID WOMEN
PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS

VIN CHAPOTEAUT

(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)

A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, it is indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the **Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic,** and **Convalescent.**

It helps sufferers from **Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers,** and **Ulceration,** of the **Stomach**

CHAPOTEAUT
PARIS

CHAPOTEAUT'S

MORRHUOL

CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF COD LIVER OIL

NO TASTE NO SMELL NO NAUSEA

MORRHUOL

Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.

Botanic Medicine Co.,
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RALEIGH, GRANVILLE, Swift, Humber, Wearwell, &c., Cycles. All Accessories Repairs undertaken. Rates 25 per cent. cheaper than elsewhere. Professional teacher of Safety Cycling on our staff. Price Lists free. Raleighs have beaten all records and won all championships and were given Highest AWARD, World's Fair, Chicago.

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KNITTING, EMBROIDERY, FANCY WOOLS AND SILKS.

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING CO.,
Bradford, Yorks, Eng.

Guarantee the full weight of 16-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the **Best Quality** and **Pure Fast Dye.**

Mention this Paper.

AT FIRST COST,
DIRECT from the SPINNERS.
Prices and Samples Post Free.

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PAVEMENTS IN PLAIN AND MOSAIC TILES FOR THE FLOORING OF CHURCHES, HOUSES, STORES, SIDEWALKS, BARRACKS, etc.

G. FIÈVÉ & CO.,
GHENT (Belgium).

ALBUM containing 150 DESIGNS, with Notice and Conditions for Export, on Application.

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Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

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COD LIVER OIL

Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.

HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN

MOLLER'S
COD LIVER
TRADE MARK

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

The only oil free from Hydrocarbons (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.

In Capsuled Bottle only.

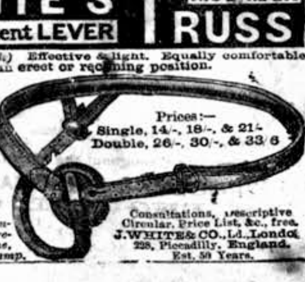
Stephens' Inks

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN Patent LEVER TRUSS

(*No Steel in Bands*) Effective & light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.



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All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS.

All goods are manufactured on the premises, & if genuine, should bear our stamp.

Prices:—
Single, 14/-, 18/-, & 21/-
Double, 26/-, 30/-, & 33/6

Consultations, descriptive Circular, Price List, &c., free.
J. WHITE & CO., Ld., London
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Est. 50 Years.

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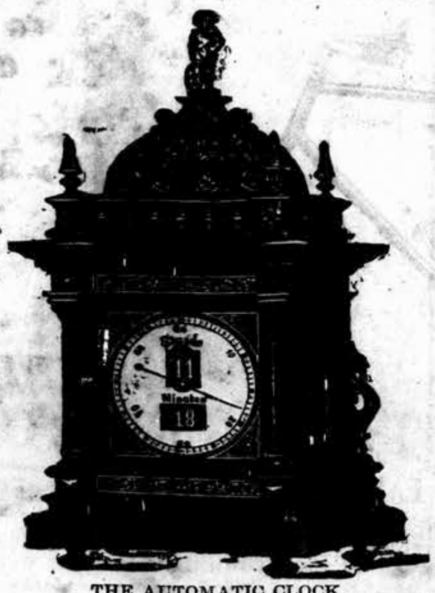
LIMITED,

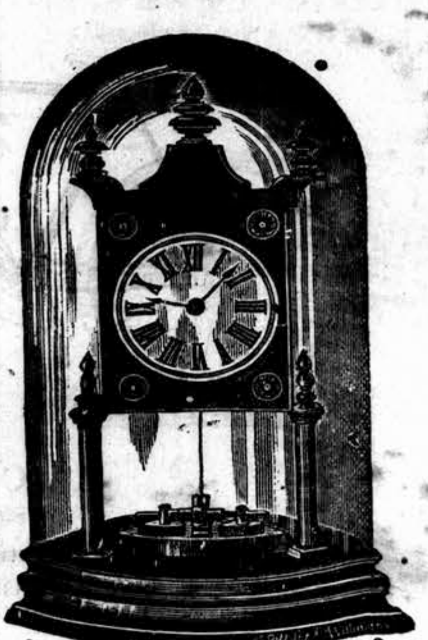
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

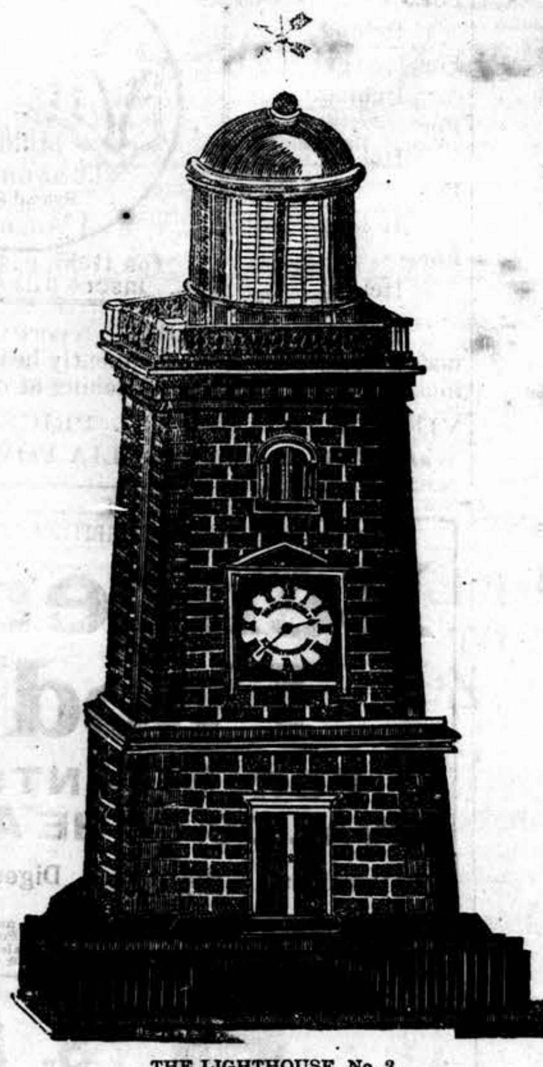
A few selections from a most unique and distinctive stock of Clocks.



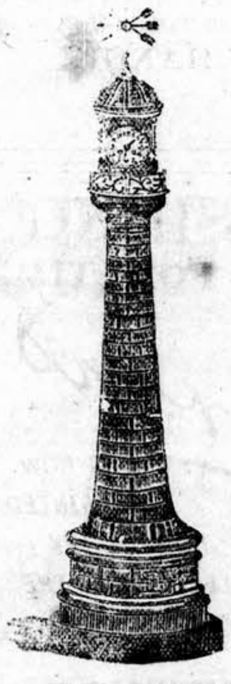
THE AUTOMATIC CLOCK.
Hours and minutes shown through two apertures in dial, the figures being changed by a mechanical movement, Carved solid dark wood case with gilt ornamentation. Rs. 190.



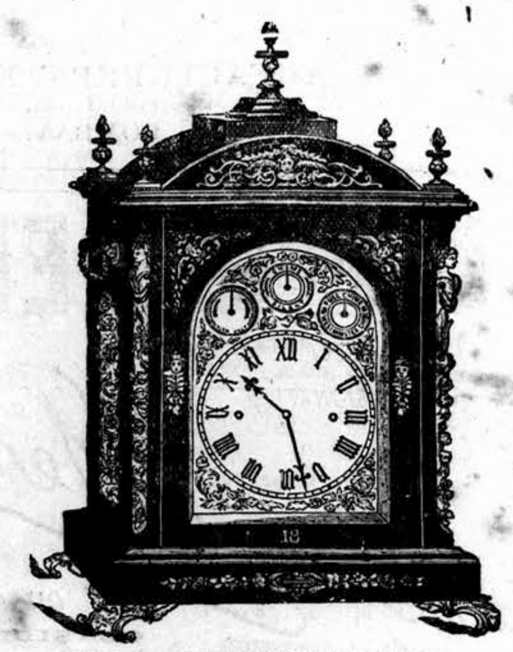
Torsion Pendulum, 400 Day Timepiece Requires winding not oftener than once a year.
In various size, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 425.



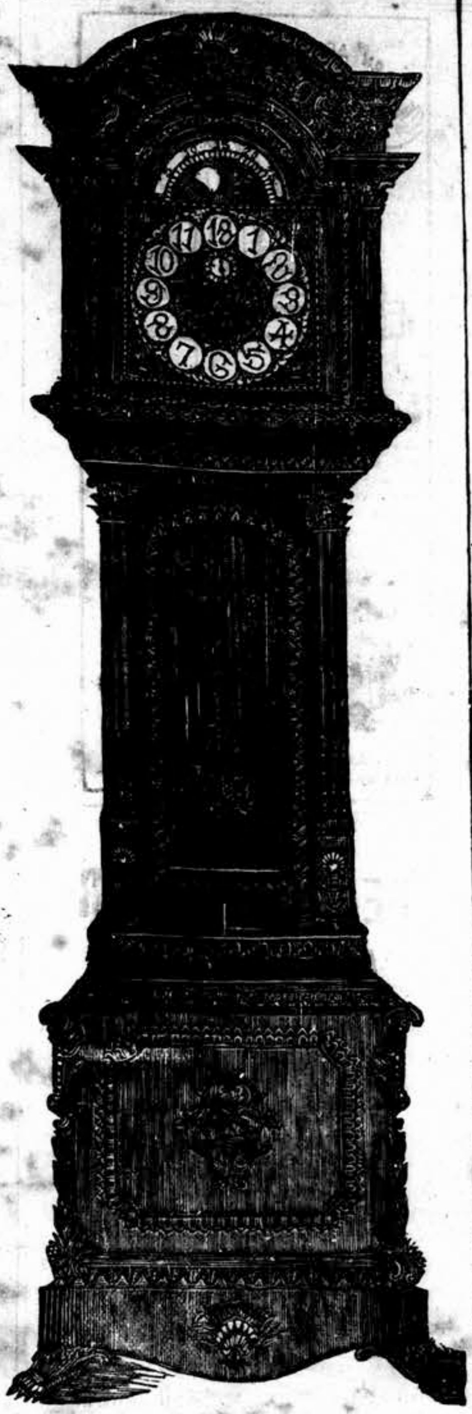
THE LIGHTHOUSE, No. 2.
In gilt and nickel with revolving lantern, alternately exhibiting flashes of green, red and white lights.
A most artistic production, Rs. 450.



Another form of Lighthouse Clock with timepiece aneroid and two barometers,
Rs. 250.



HALL OR LIBRARY ENGLISH CLOCK.
Ebonized case with gold ornaments, 10 inch silver dial, chiming the quarters on an octave of sonorous bells and striking hours on deep toned gong .... Rs. 450.
Similar Clock, large size .... „ 700.



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Highest London finish, height 9 feet, 6 inches. Solid Rosewood case and brass ornamentation, with silver and pearl dial.
Clock chimes quarters on 4 or 8 musical tubes.
Rs. 3,500.

BADHAM. PILE & Co., LD.

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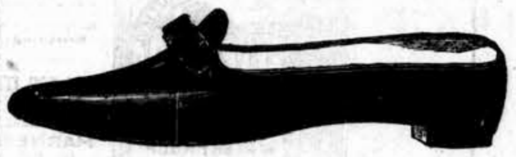

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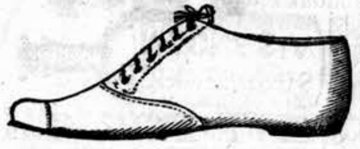
Rs. 11-4.



GENTS WHITE BUCKSKIN
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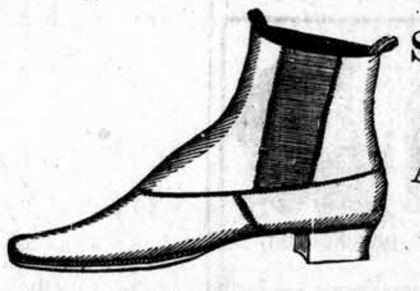

SUPERIOR STYLE AND FINISH.

GENT'S PATENT DRESS BOOTS
FANCY STOCKINGETTE TOPS,
Rs. 16-4.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.

These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

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THE PICKWICK
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"The WAVERLEY PEN is a Treasure."—*Standard.*

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Collects the **FUR**
In **KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.**

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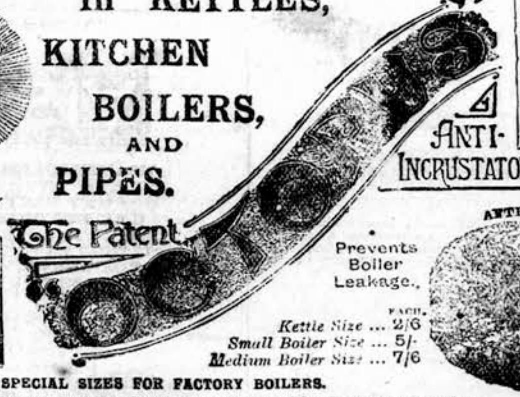

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS

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Prevents Boiler Leakage.

	EACH.
Kettle Size ...	2/6
Small Boiler Size ...	5/-
Medium Boiler Size ...	7/6

MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.

Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.

Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*

Agents in Calcutta, **WHEATLEY THOMAS & Co., 73, New China Bazaar.**
Sold by the **ARMY AND NAVY STORES** at Bombay and Karachi.
Special Wholesale Agents, **W. B. FORDHAM & SONS, Ltd., 36-40, York Rd., King's Cross, London, N.**
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
LANGSTAFFE, BANKS & PECKOVER, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878 : 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore **CHEAPEST.**

"G.B." DIABETES WHISKY.

FOR DIABETES.
FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
FOR RHEUMATISM.
FOR GOUT.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.

HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,

GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

CONDENSED MILK
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SWISS CONDENSED MILK
CHAM, SWITZERLAND

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

TO-NIGHT.

MEDICAL ELECTRIC STAGE,
NEXT TO MUNICIPAL OFFICES,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA TERMINUS,
Until Further Notice,
AND EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAYS.

DR. MALONEY,
PHYSICIAN-SURGEON.

Doors open 8-30 P.M.,
COMMENCING
9 O'Clock.
CARRIAGES 11 P.M.

ADMISSION FREE—NO COLLECTION.

Specialist Medical, Surgical and Electrical Treatment by a New and Unique Method for the Diseases of Men, Women and Children.

Ocular Demonstrations of this Scientific and Successful Method will be given by

TREATING THE HALT, LAME, PARALYZED, DEAF, and SIGHT, etc.

In full view of the Audience.

FREE PATIENTS for Public Treatment must be at the above named STAGE by 6-30 p.m. bringing letters from Magistrates, Clergymen or well-known citizens guaranteeing their cases to be deserving of free treatment.

DR. MALONEY'S MANAGER will give an interesting and amusing laughter-provoking Electrical Entertainment.

On presentation of Visiting Cards, Ladies and Gentlemen will be conducted to seats by the Ushers in attendance.

The best seats are reserved for Ladies, Government Officials, Public men and the Press.

The General Public is courteously invited.

Specialist: Medical Electricity:

The New Method of the Healing Touch for Men, Women and Children.

Dr. Maloney undertakes a SPEEDY RADICAL CURE for cases of Stuttering, Deafness, Sight, Throat, Voice, Locomotor Ataxy, Cramp, Varicose Veins, Writer's Cramp, Dyspepsia, the Weak, Nervous and Debilitated Complaints, and all who suffer from Brain and Spinal Affections, Fits, Paralysis, Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Sleeplessness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Liver and Heat Derangement, Indigestion, Poor Blood, Eruptions on the Face, Fever, Diabetes, Hydrocele, Piles, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Tumours, all Chronic Diseases of Man and Woman, no matter what causes arising from, and all nervous complaints, etc.

In special cases, when an operation is absolutely required, Dr. Maloney performs such operations by Electricity without pain and without chloroform.

First Preliminary Consultation Free.

No notice will be taken of letters unless Postage Stamps are enclosed for reply.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS GUARANTEED THE STRICTEST SECRECY.

CONSULTING HOURS—8 A.M. to 1 P.M.,
and 4 P.M. to 8 P.M.

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PRIVATE CONSULTING ROOMS
AND SURGERY,
FOR A SEASON ONLY,
FIRST FLOOR,
No. 57, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OLD ORIENTAL BANK BUILDING,
BOMBAY.

For the **LANGUOR** and **EXHAUSTION** caused by **SUMMER HEAT**

CARNRICK'S LIQUID PEPTONOIDS.

CARNRICK'S
LIQUID PEPTONOIDS
CARNRICK & CO. LIMITED.

CARNRICK'S LIQUID PEPTONOIDS contains both the stimulating and nutritious properties of beef perfectly digested, in the form of an extremely palatable cordial. It is largely prescribed by the Medical Profession for General and Nervous Debility, Indigestion, and Anæmia, Loss of Appetite, and in Convalescence generally. Whenever the system requires tone and strengthening, Carnrick's Liquid Peptonoids will render excellent help, as it restores power, improves Nutrition, and stimulates the digestive functions.

"A very valuable condensed food; a very powerful and agreeable tonic and stimulant."—*The Lancet.*

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From the Harz Mountains, Province Hanover,
The best Singers in the world.

Apply C. BRAND MULLER,
Next to Messrs. Sorabjee & Jamsetjee Khan, Jewellers
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